REGISTERED No. 61—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,226.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 12 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. BETTS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
,, Rutnagherry	7	,, Colombo	15
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point	26
,, Allepey	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TERRAS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSSORAH	1
Arrive Kurrachee	15	Arrive Fao	3
,, Guadur	17	,, Bushire	5
,, Muscat	19	,, Linga	8
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Linga	23	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire	25	,, Guadur	14
,, Fao	26	Leave Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain FORTOUNOFF, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain WITT, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
PALERMO	,, 26th ,,
URBINO	,, 26th ,,
WALAMO	,, 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10	Half Fare
Ditto 3	Free
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., ABRAMS, Commander. (First and Second Class Passengers.)

April 25th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., JEFFERY, Commander. (First Class Passengers only.)

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., POWER. (First Class Passengers only.)

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT

(With Despatch).

THE Ship MINDORA, 971 Registered Tons. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, AT 3 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. BARODA (1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT OPEN-WORKED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Clocks, Pictures, Musical Box, a powerful Opera Glass, a small stock of the very best description of Satin and Gold Wall Paper Hangings, Carriages, Pair of Grey-colour Arab Horses and Sets of Harness, Velocipede, &c., &c., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to the Byculla Hotel.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable neat Household Furniture, &c., being the property of S. J. HARRISON, Esq., changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, plated ware, and porcelain ware, oilman-stores, wines, spirits, travelling canteen, &c.

For further particulars vide Catalogues which are issued, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY the 16th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of Surgeon Major Gilbert.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's Full-toned Grand Square Pianoforte, a strong English-built Do -cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 60 A, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION "THE COB," owner proceeding to England.

BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 6th of April, at 1 P.M., sell WITHOUT RESERVE, a handsome & powerful Bay Australian Cob Horse, well known as late the property of Arthur Crawford, Esq.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.

An invoice of single and double Iron Bedsteads, and Children's do., assorted Parrot Cages, Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs. Picnic Baskets of Sizes, Garden Chairs and Seats (painted), large size pictures in gilt frames, and Oil Paintings of assorted subjects, and various other articles of Sundries.

On account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. Virago.

60 Packages Bass' Beer in pints and quarts, damaged by salt water.

On account of whom it may concern :—

An invoice of 30 cases Superior Wines, shipped by the well-known firm of Messrs. Stein Bros. consist of Lacquison, Carte Blanche, Sillery, dry Cabinet, Vin Imperials, Stein Bros. Carte Blanche and Noire, Count Bismarck, Fleur de Sillery, Sparkling Hock, Burgundy, Still Hock, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and Johannisberg in quarts and pints.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome English built Brougham, with a pair of fast trotting Arab horses and harness.

One very handsome fast-running Chestnut Australian Horse suitable for Brougham, 16 hands high.

One Bay Arab Horse 9 years old 14-2 high, good galloper and trotter, good tempered, and strong.

One pair of handsome Arab horses, goes well in harness, age, the Bay is 8 years and the chesnut 7 years.

(The Property of Government.)

One handsome High Caste Grey Arab Horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 9th April, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana, on account of the following first purchasers, about 200 tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, Planks, Boards, and Scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers,—Abdoola Jewa, Essack Lutiff, Mahomed Ayeb, and Mahomed Oosman.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ELKINGTON'S BEST ELECTRO PLATED WARE, ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE, A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, A FIRST RATE FULL SIZED MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE IN SPLENDID CONDITION BY BROADWOOD, HARMONIUM, A SEWING MACHINE BY WHEELER AND WILSON, A GOOD YOUNG SADDLE HORSE, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs J. Hudson Watson & Co. to submit to Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, at the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel, with a view to converting the space into Merchants' Offices and Barristers' Chambers, their surplus stock-in-trade :—

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

Beef and Mutton prepared in every form, veal, sausages, soups, vegetables, and fish, prepared in every form, jelly in quarts, assorted syrup, fruits in syrup and brandy, assorted meat, essences, preserved fruits, jams and jellies by Barnes, sauces, vinegar, raisins, tobacco, arrowroot, pickles by Barnes and Crosse and Blackwell, Normandy pippins, cocoa and chocolate, Colman's mustard, and patent starch, lozenges and comfits, and a variety of other stores.

PLATED WARE.

Muffineers in boxes complete, bucket pattern salt cellars with spoons and of various patterns in boxes, breakfast cruets with egg cups and muffin plate, toast racks some with egg cups, egg boilers knife rests, beer mugs, spoon racks, cigar boxes, ivory and mother-o'-pearl handle pickle forks, large and small wine labels, chamber and table candlesticks, ice dishes, and a large variety of choice selected plated goods.

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

Large and small inkstands with glass bottles, glass, bronze and brass inkstands, brass letter scales with 2 sets of weight, wooden pencils of assorted coloured lead, dance racks, sets for Bezique for 2, 3, and 4, pocket cigar cases, meerschaum pipes, glass and bronze paper weights, leather writing desks, cigar holders, measuring tapes, game boxes, pocket filters, letter clips, backgammon boards with chessmen, toilet scent boxes, perfume boxes, fancy table mats, ladies' companions, paper knives, playing cards, English tiffin baskets, japanned tent lamps, glass salt cellars of assorted colours, glass plates of assorted colours, bottle tops and bottoms, sodawater machine, and a variety of other fancy articles.

ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE.

Square and round tables with marble slabs, American folding and without arm chairs, tin bathing tubs and foot baths, 2 and 3 light hanging gas lamps, roofing and plate glasses, tin dish covers and coffee pots, fancy gilded boxes for tea, coffee and sugar, shelves, show cases, mahogany almirahs with dressing glasses, pier tables, dinner and breakfast services, &c. &c.

A first-rate full sized mahogany grand pianoforte in splendid condition, and tune by John Broadwood and Sons, an imitation rosewood orchestrina, can be played upon by hand as well as by mechanical appliance, a sewing machine in good order by Wheeler and Wilson, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A handsome chesnut powerful young saddle horse, four years old, a splendid mover.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be exposed to view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few tins of 2½ and 4½ lb. tins fresh Australian butter, guaranteed to be of very best quality. Price Rs. 15 and Rs. 27 per doz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHT
OF
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY,
written by an accomplished Guzerati writer, entitled,
GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved)	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, (unreserved)	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1

Pit, 8 annas.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; performance commencing at 8-30, sharp.

☞ ONE LAST OPPORTUNITY!

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 6TH APRIL,
GOOLAY BUKAWLEE, AND A FARCE.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITY on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

COLONIAL SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.—We beg to intimate that we are now authorized to ACCEPT RISKS against LOSS BY FIRE on behalf of the above Company, at the usual rates current among English Offices.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Marine and Fire Branches.

6th April 1872.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 225 PER SHARE will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after the 15th April.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 20TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1872.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE, £370,000.

HEAD OFFICE—20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in BOMBAY for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES at CURRENT RATES on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Ships to all parts of the World.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1872.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of JAVAIRCHUND MANOCKCHUND, who was lately trading in Bombay as a Merchant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Attorney for the Official Liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, a Creditor, praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the said Javairchund Manockchund, verified by the Affidavit of Thomas Fisher Punnett, was filed in this Honourable Court on the third day of April 1872, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the first day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this third day of April 1872.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of April 1872.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

BY the simple addition of water, makes a most delightful invigorating Drink, that gives instant relief in Headaches or Bilious Sickness, and quickly cures the worst form of Eruptive or Skin complaints. The various diseases arising from climatic causes, Constipation, the Liver or Blood impurities, inoculation, breathing air infected with Fevers, Measles, or Small-Pox, are CURED and FREQUENTLY PREVENTED BY ITS USE.

Sold by most Chemists in the United Kingdom, and the Maker, in Patent glass stopper Bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s.

SPECIAL AGENTS,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,
Who will be kept constantly supplied by the Manufacturer with Shipments for Sale to the Trade.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £225
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £293
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £360
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £506
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £860
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including, Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules and as Wine.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. The combination of Chloroform quickly relieves the pain and spasms of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and in fact all acute and nervous pains, and chronic Coughs; frequently small doses will produce this beneficial result. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce are not of uniform strength, this has induced MORSON & SON to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½ lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.
Trade Name and Mark registered.

GUNS AND RIFLES.

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING CENTRAL FIRE RIFLE, by WOODWARD & SONS, for ·577 Boxer Cartridges, complete in a case with implements, with 100 Rounds of Ammunition	Rs. 300
SPORTING SNIDER RIFLES, by WOODWARD & SONS, for Boxer Cartridges ·577, with solid leather case, fitted with implements and 100 Rounds of Ammunition	250
SPORTING MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES, fitted in case complete with implements, and a supply of Boxer bottle neck, metal cartridge cases for ·450 PROJECTILES	225
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by THOMPSON & Co., fitted in a case complete with implements, and a supply of cartridge cases	200
A SIMILAR GUN, by T. RICHARDS & SON, Cork fitted in case with implements	200
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING PIN FIRE RIFLE, by BEATIE, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	350
SALOON RIFLE BREECH LOADING, complete in case	60
SINGLE BARREL BREECH LOADING CENTRAL FIRE BOYS' GUN, by WOODWARD & SONS, complete in case with implements	200

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK, BREMEN.

CAPITAL, 15,00,000 THALERS (£2,250,000 STERLING), of which one-half has been issued.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have been appointed AGENTS to the above BANK, and are prepared to PURCHASE and SELL BILLS of EXCHANGE on England and the Continent of Europe.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about FORTY-EIGHT NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking, and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties, as well as to Counterparts of Vessels taken up, to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th April 1872.

CLARET.—CHATEAU DU ROE, Rs. 9½ per dozen.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

8, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th April 1872.

MATHERAN.—WANTED, for remainder of Season, a DECENTLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with TWO BEDROOMS at Rs. 200. Immediate Entry. "K. C," *Bombay Gazette.*

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES.

Each comprising

9 Breakfast Bowls, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 9 Plates, 1 Egg stand with 6 Cups, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Ea. 10 and 12 inch Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates.

Superior Stone China
with coloured band and line.
Cash, Rs. 35 ; Credit, Rs. 40.

Porcelain with Gold lines
Cash, Rs. 45 ; Credit, Rs. 50.

Pieces sold separately.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOW READY, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE AND AT MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & CO.'S,

THE PERFECT MAN.

BY CAPTAIN W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

BY CAPTAIN W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY

KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by MR. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;
Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;
CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold, Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

JOONAS TYAB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
SHIRT MAKER,
HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. FORBES & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. BOMONJEE, TOUCHE & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board :—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS :—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit ; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent. ; that for 1870-71 being 17½ per cent. ; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows :—

1869	5 per cent.	Dividend.
187	6	,,
1871	7	,,

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable [illegible] of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted :—

On application	Rs. 10
On allotment	,, 20
On 1st August	,, 20
On 1st October	,, 20
On 1st December	,, 30

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares provisionally allotted to him, the deposit and any instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment.

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the form following.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposit Paid will be returned.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To
THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your issue of new shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me ______ shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount payable thereon according to the terms of your Prospectus dated the 27th day of March 1872.

Name (in full) ______
Address ______
Profession ______
Date ______
Signature (in full) ______

THE PALL MALL BUDGET.

Being a Weekly Collection of Articles printed in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *from Day to Day.*

WITH A FULL AND WELL-DIGESTED SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRICE SIXPENCE UNSTAMPED.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is a Weekly Publication containing a collection of the Original Articles that appear in the PALL MALL GAZETTE from day to day. To this is added a concisely written Summary of News, with a full list of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and copious extracts from the *London Gazette*. It is, therefore, a Weekly Newspaper, as well as a Review of Affairs, Political, Social, Literary, &c., &c.

This weekly edition of the PALL MALL GAZETTE is specially prepared for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, America, India, China, Australia, and other distant places. It has now been in existence for more than three years, and has thoroughly justified the intentions and expectations of the Publishers. Its circulation in London is not great ; but it is sent in large numbers into country houses at home, while its sale in India, America, and the Colonies is very considerable, and is constantly increasing. In short, its circulation is larger than that of any similar Journal, one only excepted.

This is probably accounted for by the circumstance that while the character of its writing is like that of the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, and similar journals, the range and variety of its observation are greater. This will be seen by the fact that, on an average computation, each number published last year contained five leading articles, sixteen papers on various topics of interest (social, commercial, political, literary, and artistic), several important letters from abroad, four reviews, and forty-one "Occasional Notes" or paragraph comments on as many of the passing topics of the day. These, with the Summary of News, form a paper unequalled in abundance and variety of matter. As to its excellence the reputation of the PALL MALL GAZETTE speaks sufficiently. It may be added, perhaps, that the PALL MALL BUDGET is handsomely printed, in large clear type.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is published on Saturday, in time for despatch by the early morning mails.

A Special Edition, printed on thin paper for the Foreign Post is published on Friday in time for the Indian, China, and Australian Mails.

OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to intimate that they have established a BRANCH of their FIRM in BOMBAY.

NOONAN & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to 22, APOLLO STREET.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEORGE NICOLL & Co. having LOST several LETTERS transmitted by Post to their Address from Up-country containing MONEY ORDERS and CHEQUES, respectfully request their Constituents in the Mofussil to repeat their Orders should they not receive a reply in a reasonable time, as other Letters may have also miscarried.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1872.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that arrangements are made to TAKE DELIVERY of GOODS at the ENTRANCE to the PLATFORMS at BORE BUNDER STATION.

Those who bring Goods for transmission by this Railway from Bombay are not required to perform any service beyond handing the Goods to the Company upon the Weighing Machines which are placed at the entrance to the Platform, from which place the Company take charge of, and are responsible for, the Goods.

It is understood that the Public are under the impression that the Company require senders to load their Goods into the Waggons, but this is not the fact. All services, after the Goods are once delivered into their charge, are performed by the Company alone.

The Company are prepared to collect Goods from any part of Bombay, at a charge of 3 Pies per Maund, in addition to the ordinary "Not Carted" rates, on notice being [illegible] to the Goods' Agent, Boree Bunder Station.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th April 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at through rate for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April 1872, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Extraordinary Resolution passed at the General Meeting held THIS DAY, viz.—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers, of, or belonging to, the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JOSEPH GOODHEAD, late of Bassein, European Inhabitant, who died in or about the 10th day of August 1871, has been granted to FRANCIS COLE and JEEWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. ALL PERSONS indebted to the said ESTATE are hereby requested to PAY the AMOUNTS due from them respectively to the said Executors forthwith ; and all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send in such Claims, in writing, to us, as Solicitors to the said Francis Cole and Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within one month from the date hereof, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the Estate without having regard to any claim. Dated this 15th day of March 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Solicitors to Francis Cole and Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR CUMMING, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS, in writing, for the supply of PROVISIONS and OTHER ARTICLES enumerated in the following List, as may be required by Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year, from the 1st of June next :—

Biscuit.
Soft Bread.
Rum.
Sugar (Brown).
Tea.
Peas (Split).
Flour.
Suet.
Raisins or Currants.
Oatmeal.
Mustard.
Pepper, Ground.
Vinegar.
Lime Juice.
Preserved Potatoes.

Candles 8's Stearine.
Do. 6's do.
Do. 24's do.
Do. Signal do.
Do. Police do.
Do. Fighting do.
Cocoanut Oil.
Port Wine.
Soup and Bouille.
Preserved Boiled Beef.
Rice.
Firewood.
Tobacco.
Soap.

Fresh Beef.
Vegetables, Fresh.
Chocolate.
Salt Beef.
Do. Pork.
Preserved Milk, Anglo Swiss, per lb. Tin
Do. Roast Fowl, per lb. Tin
Calves' Foot Jelly, per Pint Bottles.
Essence of Beef, ½ pints.
Extractum Carnis, ½ lb. Tins.

A Form of Tender containing all particulars, together with an approximate estimate of the quantities of each Article likely to be demanded, will be furnished on application to the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

By Command of the Commander-in-Chief,
FREDERIC W. S. PONSONBY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,

REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

THE RUBBER STAMP.

BANKERS should use them,
BARRISTERS should use them,
LAWYERS should use them,
MERCHANTS should use them,
PHYSICIANS should use them,
EVERYBODY should use them,

For marking any kind of Documents, Linen, Letter Headings, &c.

THE BEST HAND STAMP IN THE WORLD IS STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMP.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND OUTSTATIONS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ALL INDIA,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.*

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,,	28 0	31 [illegible]
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	20 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.

(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case.

The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

CHAMPAGNE ; GIESLER & Co.'s "*For In*[illegible]" and PERRIER, JOUET & Co.'s "*Pale* [illegible]" Cash. Credit. [illegible]

Imported from the Company's [illegible]

[illegible]

LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	,,	18 0	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, [illegible]	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	,,	25 0	28 00
Do. Pints		14 0	16

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	,,	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior	,,	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	,,	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated HEART-LABELLED Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate.	,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.
SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crêmes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.
Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1872.

WINES.—The Undersigned have on Sale at their Godowns, Rampart Row, the following excellent WINES, and strongly recommend CONSUMERS to GIVE them a TRIAL :—

SHERRY—Fine dry Amontillado	Rs. 24	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Sillery	24	,,
Grand Vin Imperial	30	,,
SICILIAN CLARET—A pure full-bodied wine	12	,,
CLARETS—Page and Sandeman's Breakfast	10	,,
Medoc (Boisseau fils freres)	10	,,
St. Julien (G. Preller & Co.)	10	,,
Lormont Do.	12	,,
Chateau Mouton Do.	20	,,
Chateau Léoville Do.	20	,,
BARSAC—A fine white Bordeaux	15	,,
CHABLIS— Do.	16	,,

N.B.—Many of the above Wines have been imported at much higher cost than the Prices quoted.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.
(late Blackwell & Co.)

Bombay, April 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for New Bank of Bombay shares. Others shares firm. Government Paper steady.

CALCUTTA.—1ST APRIL.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs. 99-2 or 0-14 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1872, a heavy amount at Rs. 102-1, and small sums at 4 annas higher.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,425.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 30th March 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	85,044	2	7
Merchandise	2,12,564	3	0
Electric Telegraph	819	4	0
Earth Trains	600	0	0
Total Rs.	2,99,027	9	7
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles. Total Rs.	5,14,295	15	4
Decrease Rs.	2,15,268	5	9

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Coquet (s)	Cook	Kurrachee, April 2.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 3.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, April 2.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Mozuffer	Nacoda	Mauritius.
	South Tyne (s)	Hallett	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Gavin	Kurrachee.
	Coquet (s)	Cook	Rangoon.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Irvin	Europe.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Baroda, Rennoldson, to Australia, &c.
Ship Lord Ashburton, Adey, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Cella, to Liverpool.
Ship Hannah Law, to Liverpool.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.
Schooner Sahool Hamid, to Colsegurpatam and Tuticorin.

HOOGHLY.

[illegible]

SALES AND PURCHASES.

[illegible] The up-country demand continues of a feeble character, and consequently the bazaar dealers do not show any disposition to come forward and buy even at the reduced prices. The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs.	A.	P.
1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4	6	0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5	9	0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	10	6
1,050	,, ,, Jacconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2	2	6
900	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		1	6	6
1,050	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		1	10	6
80	,, ,, Domestics (fine)	40 ,,	60 ,,	22 lbs.	17	8	0
200	,, White Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,		6	11	6
400	,, ,, Dorias	38 ,,	10 ,,		2	2	6
400	,, ,, ,,	38 ,,	10 ,,		2	7	6
400	,, ,, ,,	38 ,,	10 ,,		2	12	6
1,500	,, ,, ,,	36 ,,	20 ,,		1	14	0

COTTON.

25 candies	New Barsee	(ready)	Rs. 263
50 ,,	Akote	,,	,, 268
150 ,,	Dhollera	,,	,, 262-64
50 ,,	Porebunder	,,	,, 250
25 ,,	Verawul	,,	,, 222
75 ,,	Khandeish	(without sel.)	,, 230
25 ,,	M. G. Broach	(ready)	,, 291½

YARNS.

39 bales	Mule Twist	No. 40	As. 11¼	per lb.
10 ,,	,, ,,	No. 40	,, 11½	,,
10 ,,	,, ,,	No. 30	,, 10	,,
14 ,,	Water	No. 30	,, 11⅝	,,
25 ,,	Mule	No. 30	,, 11 1/16	,,
10 ,,	,,	No. 30	,, 11	,,
10 ,,	,,	No. 40	,, 11⅝	,,

[illegible] APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 10 bales paper, Greaves, Cotton & Co. ; 50 cases port wine, Sorabjee Rustomjee.

FROM LONDON.

Athol (s), 5,558 casks spelter, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.
Virago (s), 991 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser and Sons.
Jumna, 12 cases claret, 88 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Cella (s), 1 case curacoa, and 4 cases sherry, F. Mooljee & Co.
Kingdon O'Fife, 126 casks beer, Jehangir Dorashaw.
White Adder, 5 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 1,479 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Augusta, 1 bale cotton, Ramkursaw Ragoonath.
Westminster, 300 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 32 bales cotton, Lalljee Thackersee ; 30 cases dry ginger, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 30 bales wool, Dyall Ruttonsey ; 55 bales cotton, Chapsee Essir.
John Straker (s), 240 cwts. horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.
Canute (s), 100 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Goculdass ; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee ; 40 bales cotton, Goolabchund Premchund ; 55 bales cotton, Mudowgopall Macunram ; 550 bales cotton, Shobaram Venakapa Maparee ; 150 bales cotton, Remington & Co. ; 57 bales rags, MooljeeHeerjee ; 70 bales cotton, Peel, Cassells & Co. ; 40 bales cotton, Sewjeeram Ramchund ; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Lorne (s), 200 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursonjee ; 100 bales cotton, King & Co. ; 500 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee.
John Middleton (s), 150 bales wool, Visonjee Vuria ; 500 packages wet dates, Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed ; 15 bales cotton, Sewlall Shamboolal.
Commodore (s), 54 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 400 bales cotton and 10 bales wool, Finlay, Muir & Co. ; 850 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 141 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Megjee.
Thomas Wilson (s), 110 bales cotton, Amerchund Lalljee ; 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 10 bales wool, Bhimjee Geerdhur.
Aurora (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 90 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.
Stowell (s), 17 casks cocoanut oil, Dhurumsey Canjee.
Astarte, 1 bale hemp and 23 bales cotton, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary (s), 170 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee ; 5 bags coffee and 33 cases ginger, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 48 cases mother o'pearl shells, Fazulla Khakey ; 68 bags turmeric, Hajee Ebram Jataker ; 2 cases shawls, Sowmull Shobaram ; 26 bales hides and skins, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 2 bales skins, H. F. Soares ; 20 cases fishmaws, Momed Moosa.
Mirzapore (s), 13 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 40 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy ; 17 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 6 bundles and 71 pieces E. Teeth, Kuckabhoy Vullybhoy ; 27 bundles E. Teeth, Suriff Durvesh ; 96 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futtabhoy ; 48 pieces E. teeth, Mamoojee Khanbhoy ; 35 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Ramon Khan Mahomed ; 1 case tortoise shell, Mamanjee Khanbhoy ; 8 cases gums and 2 cases fishmaws, Laduck Dattoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aurora (s), 65 bags coffee, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady ; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 132 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee ; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore (s), 80 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bunglalee.

FOR PORT SAID.

Aurora (s), 70 bales hides, Mahomed Bin Solaman.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore (s), 2 bundles cardamoms, H. C. Oomer.

FOR NAPLES.

Mirzapore (s), 1 bale hides G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mindora, 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mirzapore (s), 15 cases cardamons, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 124 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossain & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Chagla Dattoo ; 120 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co. ; 27 chests M. opium N. J. Ebram 14 chests M. opium, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy ; 80 packages sharkfins, Curreem Heerjee.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s) 14 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co. ; 11 chests M. opium, F. J. Abraham.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Cunningham, Captain, 1st L. I., on duty, from Poorundhur.
Galloway, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on duty, from Poorundhur.
Reed, Assistant Surgeon, 2-12th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.
Purvis, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from Europe.
Tylor, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from Europe.
Symington, Sergeant, Bengal Ordnance Department, from leave, from Europe.
FitzGerald, Major, 49th Regiment, from leave, from Europe.
Hatchell, Captain, 3-60th Regiment, on duty, from Aden.
Barnet, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, from leave, from Europe.
Powell, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, from leave, from England.
Macdonell, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Europe.
Vaughan, Sub-Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from Europe.
Collis, Sub-Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from Europe.
Cayley, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Fagan, Major, 1st Belooch Regiment, from leave, from Kurrachee.
Prendergast, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Madras.
Thomson, Major, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Wetherall, Captain, Bengal Army, on duty, from Deolalee.
Ward, Captain, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on leave, from Punjab.
Simond, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, from Europe.
Joplin, Conductor, Ordnance Department, from leave, from Europe.
Elphinstone, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Europe.
Whitmore, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from Europe.
Markham, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, from Europe.
Chesshyre, Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th N. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Larrow, Colonel, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Baroda.
FitzGerald, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment, to join, to Morar.
Lamb, Offg. Inspg. Vety. Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Vaughan, Sub-Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Chuckrata.
Collis, Sub-Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Chuckrata.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 3rd April, 1872.

8th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Gardiner has obtained leave of absence for 30 days, from the 10th instant.

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to direct attention to their revised list of Aërated Waters, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

		Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	0 14
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	1 4
SELTZER WATER introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	1 4
LEMONADE and GINGERADE	,,	1 0	1 4
AERATED WATER	,,	0 12	0 14
POTASH WATER	,,	0 12	0 14
LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8	1 12
VICHY WATER	,,	1 4	1 8

BOTTLES ARE CHARGED Rs. 1-8 PER DOZEN, AND THE SAME PRICE IS ALLOWED FOR THEM DELIVERED FREE AT OUR MANUFACTORY.

MINERAL, ACID, AND MEDICATED WATERS PREPARED TO ORDER.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

O'LEARY—March 10th, at Bellary, the wife of Assistant-Apothecary D. O'Leary, attached to the Garrison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW—LESLIE—March 30th, at Bhagalpore by the Rev. A. A. Norrish, Lieutenant J. A. Barlow, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, to Ada Mary, second daughter of the late Sir Norman Leslie, Bart.

HOLROYD—SMITH—March 25th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. Dyer, Colonel Charles Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, to Anne Eliza, third daughter of the late Thomas Smith, Esq.

DEATHS.

COMBES—March 24th, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Ruth Eliza, wife of J. G. Combes, Esq.

MACCARTHY—March 26th, at Secunderabad, Edward Justice Henry, the beloved and deeply lamented son of Captain E. D. J. MacCarthy, H. H. N's. Staff, aged 8 years and 7 months.

MEYER—April 1st, at Calcutta, of bronchitis, Herbert, the infant son of J. H. Meyer, Esq., aged 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

IT will hardly surprise our readers to hear that the Municipal Reform Bill has already ceased to exist. The opposition to the unpopular provisions of the Bill was found to be so strong within the Council itself—the native members of the Select Committee siding with Mr. White—that it became evident the measure in its original form could not possibly be carried ; and we believe the Governor and Mr. Tucker have now resolved to withdraw it. This resolution, if it has really been taken, is a most unfortunate one for the reputation of the Government of Bombay. The whole Municipal difficulty might have been arranged with the greatest ease if a simple Bill for effecting the necessary constitutional change had been brought in, in place of Mr. Tucker's complicated scheme with all the additional encumbrances of a consolidation Act imposed upon it. Is it too late for us to expect that the Government will at least make an effort to fulfil its promise of last August, that it would give effect to the prayer of the Bench of Justices for the appointment of a really independent Town Council ? Surely, any sensible official must see that the very best thing the despotic Government of India can do for itself is to sever its connexion with the Anglicized communities of Calcutta and Bombay, so far as the local affairs of these cities are concerned. Taking Europeans and natives together, we believe it would be impossible to find in any town of the United Kingdom a larger number of citizens of means, position, and intelligence, than we have in Bombay ready to devote a large proportion of their time to the management of Municipal business ; and any Government with a grain of sense would be eager to seize the opportunity of giving such men useful and harmless employment. But non-official Europeans and the independent natives who have acquired the English habits of free speech are now, it seems, to be marked out as the proscribed class in India ; and servility is to be the only road to preferment.

NOTHING could be more complete and satisfactory than the Madras administration report of the past official year ; well written and well printed, it interests the mind while it also gratifies the eyes. The information relating to each branch of the administration is methodically arranged, and comprehensively furnished ; not the smallest incident bearing on the general policy of the administration has been overlooked, but has been garnered up to swell the statistics which show the detailed results of the labour expended in the year. The get-up of the volume is comparatively superior to that of Bombay, and in keeping with the care and neatness which appear to have been bestowed on the whole production. Of the six Acts of the local Legislative Council which have been passed during the year, the most important of them is that which provides funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and which constitutes local boards for the due administration of such funds. This Act corresponds with the Bombay Act III. of 1869, better known as the Local Funds Act, but it goes farther in the variety of rates which it authorizes ; for instance, the Madras Act empowers the Government to raise any one or more of the following rates, taxes, and tolls, viz. :—

(*a*) A rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied land.
(*b*) A house-tax from 4 annas to 5 rupees per annum.
(*c*) Tolls on carriages and other vehicles and animals passing along roads.

And under the operation of the Act a person may be liable to both the land rate and the house-tax, but there is a provision which defers the levy of the latter tax so long as there are means from other sources for furnishing each village, or group of villages, with a school. The mention of this saving clause leads us to state that the primary reason for passing the Act has been the necessity which had long been felt of some more comprehensive and practical measures for the elementary education of the masses of the people of the Madras Presidency (chiefly agricultural, of course,) than existed. Had the suggestion of the Earl of Derby when Secretary of State for India (as Lord Stanley) been attended to, the present measure would have been introduced thirteen years ago when the grant-in-aid system was in force ; but the Madras Government, with Sir Charles Trevelyan at its head, resisted all attempts at introducing into that Presidency a compulsory rate for educational purposes, and thus the grant-in-aid plan had a further lease given, with some minor plan attached to it, for the improvement of indigenous schools. In 1863, however, the Madras Educational Act converted "a sort of voluntary rate," levied in the Godavery Districts, into a quasi-compulsory rate ; that is, the enforcement of the provisions of the Act was dependent on the consent of the majority of the villagers to whom they were to be applied. The villagers were and are really not fitted to be entrusted with the exercise of a power of deciding on what is or is not good for them ; and to have invested them with the attributes of self-government, when it might have been known that it will be merely a travesty of the real thing, is a proceeding which perhaps belongs to the policy of no Government in the world except to that of the British in India. The Collector of a district is the real governing centre, though he may be ostensibly surrounded by a nominal board of "free and independent voters," not a man of whom will be found to ultimately disagree with him, chiefly from their inability to understood the questions under discussion, though also considerably from reverence to his prestige as the representative, and local incarnation, of the mysterious *Sirkar.* This result has been effectually realized in Madras as regards the Education Act of 1863, for the report before us states, in the most artless manner possible, that in many cases in which the Act was put in force with the apparent assent of a large majority of the inhabitants, it appeared on a trial of its provisions that such assent "had not been really voluntary." The new Act, however (which repeals the ineffective Education Act), is true to the policy which, while it offers independence of action to the masses in India, creates an antagonistic power in a governing authority whose fiat is unquestionable ; for, says the Act of 1871, "the Collector of each district is ex-officio "President of each Local Fund Board within "his district, *and, in that capacity, is vested "with the entire executive power of the Board."* The italics are ours. Who can wonder that a Collector, trained in an arena in which he may and probably does systematically represent, in his single person, the collective powers of the Board, when translated to the exercise of *almost* similar duties elsewhere, should on occasions lapse into mistaking his new colleagues for the dummies whom he had been accustomed to contemptuously set aside in former days, and should resolve and act as if he was the Board himself ; the man must find his excuse for his temporary aberration of behaviour in the extraordinary system which had fostered and developed in his breast the most self-conceited and autocratic impulses, until his wiser and better nature had become obscured by a habit of self-assertion.

In educational matters, Madras is not content with legislating ; the practical results are very satisfactory. The number of schools have been increased in the past year by 345, and nearly ten thousand additional pupils have attended and received instruction. Taking the quality of education into account, we must place Madras, Chingleput, and Tanjore, at the head of the districts. The impetus to popular education which the establishment of the University has given may be better seen from the entry in this report, that, while fourteen years ago only 41 candidates offered for the Matriculation Examination, no fewer than 1,358 presented themselves in the last year, of whom nearly one-third passed, the majority of these having been trained at the private scholastic institutions for which Madras is so justly famed. The Senate has apparently resolved upon altering some of the subjects of future examinations, and the changes are chiefly in encouragement of Mental Philosophy. The accounts of the Lawrence Asylum, at Ootacamund, are extremely satisfactory, and a somewhat surprising result as regards the health of the children is recorded in the report, the writer of which, however, takes care to qualify it—"The health of the children "has continued to improve ; comparing 1870 71 "with the preceding year, the admissions "into hospitals among the boys fell from 140 to 55, and among the girls from 80 to "7. No death occurred. If the standard of "sickness qualifying for admission into hos"pital was the same for 1869 70 and 1870-71, "the figures just given are surprising, and "even if a somewhat higher standard was "adopted in the year under review, they still "bear favourable testimony to the climate of "the Neilgherries." What this range of hills is to Madras, it is to be hoped that Paunchgunny will be to Bombay ; already a school has been opened at Paunchgunny for resident scholars, under the auspices of the Diocesan Board of Education, and its Master, Mr. Wilkinson, promises fairly to give the rising generation of boys (at least) of Bombay a chance of studying in a cool and bracing climate. The result of the establishment of the Government Female Normal school at Egmore, Madras, has not been encouraging, and the report characterizes the address to Government from the native community of Madras, as the production of a merely evanescent sentiment, excited by the appeal made by Miss Bain, the superintendent of the institution appointed by the Secretary of State, to a few of the more enlightened and liberal Hindoos. There is no procedure in Bombay corresponding to the uncovenanted civil service examinations which are annually held in Madras. There is a special and a general test examination, each held at a particular season of the year, and the object of both is to issue certificates of competency to enter the Government service. These examinations will doubtless, under the influence of the recent ukase from the Secretary of State regarding the non-admission of Europeans in India to the uncovenanted service, be henceforth confined only to the native candidates.

The basis of the sanitary condition of the Presidency appears to be the statistics collected of the health of the European troops. On the whole, the result was favorable, and the report is congratulatory on the circumstance of the hot season having been tempered by a copious rainfall, which makes one feel that we may have also the same reason to be satisfied with the rainfall of Bombay. A peculiarity in the matter of the statistics relating to the soldiery is that they indicate a deviation from a general law that the death-rate increases with age and length of service in India ; the deviation is that this rate has in 1870-71 been higher in the period from 35 to 40 years of age than in that above 40 years, and it is therefore concluded that it is only above the age of 30 years that the mortality among soldiers in India becomes excessive. It is not possible to compare these statistics with corresponding information as regards this Presidency, from the absence of the latter from the Bombay report, and we would desire to call the attention of the authorities to the value of ascertaining the death-rate in a graduated scale of ages. Accepting the Madras figures as reasonably accurate, it appears to be shown that there is but slight foundation for the impression that it is not wise to send out very young troops to India. It has ever been said that married people live longer than the unmarried, and both the sick-rate and the death-rate of soldiers entered in this report go to support that idea, for the unmarried are worse off by a very appreciable percentage. The statistics of intemperance, however, are rather assuring than otherwise to men of that sort as far as bodily health goes, as it is shown that admissions into hospital are in no way influenced by intemperance, *although it does seriously affect the bills of mortality.* As regards the Native troops, it seems that they suffer chiefly from poor food, and wretched housing, rendering them liable to malarious fevers, digestive disarrangements, and to skin diseases. There is no doubt that a policy of favoring the sanitary comforts of the British soldier has very considerably preponderated over that relating to the sepoy's health, and nearly everywhere it will be seen that there is hardly any difference between the sepoy's hut of to-day and the same hovel of a century ago. Besides innutrition, and unhealthy lodgings, the native sepoy is unfavourably situated to attain health and longevity by the circumstance of having to provide for a comparatively large body of dependents, all of whom crowd on him and share his earnings and his hut. The Bombay report does not touch on the health of the Native troops, so that a comparison is not possible, but it appears that the sepoy is, on the whole, better housed on this side of India than at Madras, although there is much room for improvement, especially as regards the location of the Native troops under the very eyes of the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay itself.

THE tea season in the Darjeeling Terai promises this year to be a very good one.

THE Secretary of State has confirmed Mr. Kellner's appointment as Accountant-General.

THE title of Comptroller-General has been abolished.

SIMLA is looking forward to a very gay season. Nearly every house in the place is said to be engaged.

THE acting Governor of Madras has only been paying a "flying visit" to the Hills, for we see that he returns to the presidency to-day.

WE hear that the Hon. B. H. Ellis is going home next month for a few months on leave. He has suffered a good deal lately from attacks of gout.

THE Hon. Mr. Mansfield is about to retire on the completion of his twenty five years' service. He proceeds to England, we believe, by the mail steamer in the second week in May.

SIMLA was favoured with a slight shower of rain on the night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th ultimo, rendering the weather cooler by several degrees.

WE (*Pioneer*) would draw the attention of the uncovenanted civil service to the unanimous expression of disapproval by the Madras Press of the Duke of Argyll's last despatch.

IT is stated that the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is engaged in investigating certain irregularities in the import department of the Custom House which have recently been brought to his notice.

WE learn that Major-General Marriott, Military Secretary to Government, proceeds to England on the 10th inst., in a sailing vessel, on two years' furlough. We believe the gallant General will not return to India.

THE Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council is said to have recorded a minute, containing suggestions for reduction of expenditure in the Pilot Service and in the Marine Service in and about Calcutta.

IN a recent despatch from the Secretary of State for India, His Grace is said to have sanctioned the passing of the Act of Incorporation for the New Bank of Bombay in the same form as the Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.

IT is rumoured that on the arrival of Lord Northbrook and of Colonel Baring, Major Burn, Private Secretary to the late Viceroy, intends to proceed to England, and that it is the intention of the new Governor-General to continue the services of Mr. Latimer, confidential clerk to the Governor-General.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) learn that the Supreme Government has sanctioned the grant of the compensation, which was proposed by the local authorities, to holders of private rights in the lands which are to be made over to the Nepaulese Government in exchange for the Island of Chandney Chowk, which is required for the projected Sardah Canal.

WE understand that Colonel Fraser, C.B., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, has by special instructions of the Secretary of State been sent down to Bombay by the Government of India to meet Lord Northbrook in order to explain to His Lordship the opinions of the Government of India on the question of completing the reclamations in Bombay.

THE Government of India is said to have approved of the suggestion made by the Public Works Department, that Warrant Officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-Conductor should, when promoted to the Engineer Establishment, be required to purchase their discharge from the army, and be allowed the privilege of reckoning the whole of their departmental service towards pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules.

THE Lieut-Governor of Bengal is now charged by the *Indian Daily News* with favouring nepotism. That paper says—"The station of Serampore has hardly had time to congratulate itself properly on the restoration of Mr. Ryland to the charge of the sub-division, when it learns that it will have to do without Mr. Ryland, in order that room may be made for the son of Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner of the division. As the pleasures of anticipation are greater than those derived from reality, Serampore has perhaps secured all the real happiness which it was possible to extract from the restoration of Mr. Ryland to his old post ; but we confess that the revelation of Mr. Campbell in the rôle of a promoter of nice little family arrangements has taken us a little by surprise."

THE Bench of Justices yesterday, after closing the discussion on the Toolsee water scheme, spent an hour or two in considering Captain Tulloch's obscurely worded application for six months' more leave, so that he might have time to complete his report. The application would have been refused, but for the discovery that, had the leave not been granted, Captain Tulloch would have ceased to be Executive Engineer next week, and the Government might then have appointed a successor to him on the same high salary of Rs. 2,000 a month, while the fruits of all Captain Tulloch's labours would have been lost through his reports being incomplete. If the Justices could have been sure that the Government would not appoint another Executive Engineer, the best plan would have been to refuse Captain Tulloch his leave, and merely agree to pay him a fixed sum for his reports when these were finished. But it is impossible to be sure of anything with such a Government as we have in Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* complaining of the "unsportsmanlike and unfair" practices indulged in by different people when out for the avowed purpose of sporting in and beyond the Himalaya range. The following passage will show what the correspondent wishes to put down :—

> "I think that when a man has shot a reasonable number of any kind of animal, he should be satisfied for that time, and that he should not go in for wholesale slaughter ; that, if a man cannot shoot animals himself, he should not employ *shikarees* to kill them for him and try to make people believe he shot them himself ; and that a man who kills females and their young does little or no good to himself, and destroys the sport of others. I believe from the above practices, and also from the fact that the Cashmeries kill a large number of animals during the winter, that the game in Cashmere and the neighbouring countries is annually becoming more scarce ; and it is thought that in a few years some of the animals will become extinct, where formerly they abounded, and might now abound if they were preserved and the shooting of them regulated by fixed rules."

With a view to keeping up the manly recreation and healthy amusement which is afforded to many real sportsmen every year, he suggests that His Highness the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere be consulted in the matter, by a deputation consisting of persons of standing in this country, and that it may be fully explained to him how much Europeans enjoy the sport of shooting in his magnificent mountains ; that by assisting in preserving game for them he will render himself more popular than ever ; and that unless some steps are taken to preserve the game, very few people will in a short time consider it worth their while to shoot in those regions, and thereby a large annual sum of money will be withdrawn from the Maharajah's subjects, and consequently from his treasury. If the Maharajah should be willing to assist in preserving game, then it is thought that a Cashmere Game Preserving Society might be formed in India, and the shooting grounds of Cashmere and the neighbouring countries might be rented from the Maharajah, and that all persons joining the Society might pay a small annual sum, and when a member went to shoot in those parts, he might pay so much per mensem in addition, according to the time of year and the locality.

MILITARY ITEMS.

COLONEL D. J. F. NEWALL, R.A., has, it is reported, been appointed to the command of the Convalescent Depot at Jellapahar.

COLONEL SCOTT has come down from Bangalore to act as Deputy Quarter Master General in room of Colonel Peyton.—*Madras Times.*

MAJOR-GENERAL BORTON C. B., commanding the Mysore Division, proceeded to Ootacamund by yesterday morning's train under the salute due to his rank.—*Bangalore Herald,* April 2.

WE hear that the Madras army will soon lose the services of Colonel Thomas Peyton, of the Staff Corps, and now Deputy Quarter Master General. Colonel Peyton, by the death of a relative in England, succeeds to a baronetcy and a handsome fortune. The Madras army can offer nothing to counterbalance these substantial advantages—which constitute the best scheme for retirement of Indian officers that we have yet heard of.—*Madras Mail.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 5TH APRIL, 2-15 P.M.

The Liverpool Market opened and closed quiet.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	4,000 ,,
Imports	2,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8½d.
Omra	8⅜d.
Bengal	6½d.
F. Coconada	7d.
Compta	7½d.
Copper quieter.	
Sugar strong.	
Ceylon Coffee	78/
Week's Sales Cotton	95,000 bales.
Surats	30,000 ,,
Taken by trade	70,000 ,,
Surats	7,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton	714,000 ,,
Surats	233,000 ,,
Cotton in London	202,000 ,,

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 4TH APRIL.

The foreign committee of the Congress recommend a suspension of action in the Fishery Bills owing to the condition of the Washington Treaty.

The Republicans have carried the Rhodes Island elections.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL.

The House of Commons have rejected a motion brought forward by Mr. Vernon Harcourt for reduction of the national expenditure.

Mr. Dodson has resigned the Chairmanship of Committees in the House of Commons.

The English Press comment on the absence of any programme in the speech made by Mr. Disraeli at Manchester.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Fair Dhollerah, 8 3/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.....£1,07,50,000 Dec. £11,25,000
Bills discounted......£2,60,00,000 Dec. £10,00,000
Bullion..............£2,23,75,000 Dec. £ 5,00,000

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The s.s. Mooltan from Southampton takes out £39,000 in gold and £1,21,000 in silver to Bombay.

SUEZ, 4TH APRIL.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—

Outward bound.—s.s. Corrinna on 31st ultimo.

Homeward bound—Harold and Redewater on 31st ultimo.

THE following Special Telegram from Calcutta appears in the *Pioneer* :—

CALCUTTA, 2ND APRIL.

It is rumoured that an early *Gazette* will show numerous appointments in the Military Account Department.

The Secretary of State has confirmed Mr. Kellner's appointment as Accountant-General.

The title of Comptroller-General has been abolished.

The promotion to Ordnance Examiner goes in the Account Department. Captain Cowper has been appointed.

Colonel Williams to act as first Pay Examiner, and Colonel Cockburn as second.

Colonel Anderson has been appointed Pay-Master of Allahabad.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4TH APRIL, 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened firm.

Probable Sales	15,000 bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000 ,,
Imports	1,000 ,,

LONDON, 4TH APRIL, 1-30 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Sales	15,000 bales.
Surats	6,000 ,,
On Ex. and Spec	5,000 ,,
Imports	1,000 ,,
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports.	6,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8½d.
Broach	10½d.
Uplands	11½d.
Compta	7½d.
Oomrawuttee	8⅝d.
Dharwar	8d.
Orleans	11 9/16d.
Western	7d.
Bengal	6½d.
Rangoon	6⅝d.
Fair Coconada	7d.
Consols	92⅞ to 93.
Ceylon Coffee	78.
G. Ord. Native	69.

THE NEW HYDRAULIC-LIFT GRAVING DOCK.

WE have been favored with the following highly interesting account of the apparatus in use in the dock now in course of construction at Hog Island. The nature of the obstacles to be encountered in the accomplishment of this work rendered the apparatus usually employed for such matters inapplicable, the depth of water (varying from 50 to 70 feet), the exposed position, a rocky bottom, and tide of over two knots, rendering the erection of a stage on piles out of the question.

The apparatus designed by Mr. Clark consists of a large portable stage formed on iron girders supported by two enormous trestles or stools 45 feet apart. These trestles are furnished with 32 legs sliding through holes in the framework, by means of which the supports of this stage are adjusted to the inequalities of the sea bottom. The stage has an area of 2,500 feet, and with the rest of the apparatus weighs some 150 tons.

The moving of this huge machine, which at times had to be transferred to a distance of several hundred feet, was successfully accomplished by means of hundred-ton barges, which, with the rise of the tide, supported the entire weight of the stage, and enabled the working party to unbolt the legs, and thus prepare them for adjustment to the new position the trestles had to occupy.

The three 22-feet-diameter Dolphine columns, the construction of which we noticed in the *Gazette* of Thursday last, were sunk from a floating stage constructed on two 100 ton barges. They were securely braced, leaving a 24 feet opening between them, and over this opening a timber superstructure was erected. The columns were then erected under the superstructure, after which they were lowered from it with powerful gear.

The pier was erected from a temporary stage constructed by standing some of the permanent columns roughly on the rock bottom with timbers roughly bolted across them, thus forming a very strong temporary stage at a small expense. No new materials were required for this purpose, as the columns first used temporarily were afterwards used permanently.

After the launch of the pontoon it was used as a floating stage. It was brought down and securely moored to the columns already erected from the portable stage. Overhanging stages were then constructed to slide along its side, from which 26 columns were most rapidly sunk, some of them not taking over three days. The permanent pontoon was thus used for a temporary floating stage, and answered remarkably well. It was the largest floating stage ever used, being 380 feet long, 86 feet broad, 9 feet 6 inches deep, and capable of supporting 6,500 tons.

The diving apparatus used for sinking the columns or caissons are pneumatic and of novel design. The divers descend into the bottom length of the columns by means of a 2-feet 6-inch diameter wrought-iron tube provided with a neat iron ladder throughout its entire length. At the upper end of this tube there is a trap head provided with a double set of man-holes. After entering this head, which is capable of holding ten men, they can see and talk to their fellow-workmen who are engaged picking away the rock over eighty feet below the caisson, standing in water over seventy feet in depth. These men work in the dry, the water being expelled by the pressure of air supplied by three 9-inch air pumps worked by a portable engine. There are several contrivances for passing the materials handily in and out of this apparatus. There are two glass eyes six inches in diameter in the sides of the trap head, so that the foreman can see what they are doing in it. There are also two 9-inch diameter glass eyes in the top of the head directly over the shaft, so that he can see what the men are doing at the bottom. This apparatus can be used through mud in any depth of water, the only limit being the pressure the diver can stand. The advantage this apparatus has over ordinary diving bells will be seen at once, as the men and materials can be sent up from or down into it at will without raising or lowering it ; and where there is soft mud or sand overlying the bottom you have to work upon, the ordinary bell or dress diving is the next thing to useless, as the hole they make through it one shift fills up the next ; but with this apparatus soft mud is at once expelled with the air, and then kept out with the weight of the apparatus. With such an apparatus columns or foundations of any description can be safely, economically, and most substantially put in to the desired depth through the most difficult strata.

These diving apparatus, &c., are Government property, and they will not be required at Hog Island after this month. They will then, with slight alteration and addition, be available for putting in the foundations of the new deepwater forts and the foundations of the deepwater piers, &c.

THE FAREWELL BALL TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY BY THE HON. A. D. SASSOON.

"MY Oberon, what visions have I seen !" When Titania, after her dalliance with long-eared Bottom, made this exclamation, she must have telescoped her fancy far enough into the future to see Sans Souci, the mansion of the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, on Thursday night. Together with the grounds it presented a spectacle worthy a Fairy Queen to look upon, and Peasblossom, Cobweb, and Moth, might have skipped among the flowers, and peeped out from behind the leaves, without doubting that Oberon, their master, had been using his wand to make the dull earth of mortals break out with enchanting music, lovely ladies, and thousands of pale, soft lights. Eastern magnificence, as painted by "Vathek" and Anacreon Moore was more than realised ; the Caliphs of the Arabian Nights could not have exercised their voluptuous rose-coloured fancies in making a more gorgeous picture.

In this farewell ball to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Sassoon spared no pains or expense to show respect for the man the Queen delights to honour. The hon. gentleman's entertainments have long held a high place in Bombay, but probably this one eclipsed all his previous efforts for magnificence and taste. No better place exists in the island than Sans Souci for an exceptional display, the house being one of the finest mansions on this side of India and the ground a pleasure to look upon. Considerable improvements have recently been made on the house, and on Thursday evening their completeness appeared to great advantage. A new façade, which encloses a splendid balustraded staircase and balcony, is one of the chief improvements. The flooring is of beautiful dark-veined marble, and the pillars have their flutes and capital ornamentation gilded. The dining room has had the old roof taken off, and its dimensions increased, so that it is now cooler and more airy. On the second floor a beautiful ball-room, enclosed by pillars ornamented in the same way as the columns on the floor beneath, has been added, and billiard and other rooms have been attached. On Thursday, the whole interior was brilliantly illuminated. The lights flashing back from the cold marble floor had a delicious effect. The railing encircling the well which has been sunk over the dining room was covered with a soft yellow cloth (to harmonise with the handsome silk furnishings), and a strip of violet encircled the top. Hanging down the well there was a magnificent chandelier, which filled the dining room with a flood of light and did not a little to illume the promenade which encircles the well. In the gardens the decorations were superb. For two or three hundred yards of the Parell Road leading up to the gate of the grounds, the street was ablaze with lights. Above the gate of the compound a number of gas jets formed a graceful arch, and in the main avenue rows of trees of lamps on each side made visible every pebble of the gravel path. The gardens were not filled with lights regardless of design. As seen from the verandah they were illuminated most symmetrically in designs of diamonds, straight lines, and circles. Lamps were hidden among shrubs, they nestled in flowerbeds, and skirted the edges of plots of flowers, or ran down the verge of pathways. The trees of light when seen close were not particularly beautiful, but when seen as a whole their prettiness was wonderful, and outstrip description. The night was deliciously calm, and while there was not a single splutter caused by rude winds among the little oil lamps, those long lines of light, running into neat designs, resembled the moon shimmering over a slowly rippling sea as the most silken-handed of Indian zephyrs touched them. The façade and general outline of the house were charmingly hung with lights. Three large stars, of closely-packed jets of gas, were suspended on the front wall ; the columns sparkled with lamps from their bases to their capitals ; and along the ledge of the roof surrounding the house a stream of lamps proclaimed for miles around that Sans Souci was diademed in honour of the Governor.

Mr. Sassoon issued invitations in an imperial style, and of upwards of 1,000 guests who were invited more than 800 graced his house. The ball-room's appearance would be tamely described by the word "animated." It wore a most brilliant look, not with lamps so much as the *elite* of Bombay, who glided in the dance. Military and naval uniforms mingled with the clouds of muslin of many colours, and the staid evening dresses of civilians were largely represented in the picture. Among the distinguished guests we noticed were His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp, and other Judges of the High Court. Let us not forget to mention that we saw a sight unique in Bombay—a Parsee lady moving publicly in the European dance. Her picturesque costume of soft white silk looked particularly graceful as its wearer glided through a quadrille or went through the figures of the Lancers. The lady is the wife of D. D. Kama, and we say all honour to her that she has had the courage to break through Parsee social bonds which are unnecessarily tight on the subject of ball-room dancing, and shown by example that it is possible to share in a quadrille or a round dance without the harm which Parsee gentlemen generally vaguely apprehend. A number of native gentlemen looked on, and they must have been pleased at the new opportunity for exercising gracefulness of action which they saw quadrilles opened up for their wives or daughters. Mr. Sassoon did the duties of host graciously, and the family were not a whit behind in their endeavours to please the numerous company. His Excellency the Governor led off the dance with Mrs. Sassoon, and after half of the programme had been gone through the company adjourned to the supper-room.

After a sumptuous repast had been done justice to, the Health of Her Majesty the Queen was drunk, and then the Honourable Mr. Sassoon said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Kindly fill your glasses, as I am sure you will all respond heartily and gladly to the toast I am about to propose. Ladies and Gentlemen,—I ask you to join me in drinking the health of my most honoured guest this evening, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. I cannot think, without regret, that this is probably the last time I shall have the privilege of inviting the society of Bombay to meet Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in my house. Our present Governor will, as you all know, be leaving Bombay on his return home before many weeks are over ; and while this is neither the time nor the place for me to speak of His Excellency's public acts during his five years of office, I should be doing injustice to my own feelings, and I am sure to yours also, if I did not express gratitude to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald for the graceful and genial hospitality by which he and the ladies of his family have added so much to the enjoyments of social life in Bombay. We shall all of us retain pleasant recollections of Sir Seymour's courtesy and kindness, and in your name, as well as in my own, I now offer to His Excellency and family our united wishes that they may have many years of health, prosperity, and happiness in their native land. Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you "*The health of His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.*"—(Great applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in returning thanks, said that although he had made a great number of speeches in the course of his life, yet this was the first time he had been called upon to do such a thing after supper at a ball ; at the same time he could not say he was taken by surprise as Mr. Sassoon had very kindly let him know beforehand of his intention, and he thanked Mr. Sassoon, both for himself and the ladies of his family, for the cordial manner in which he had spoken of them. This was not the time nor the place, as Mr. Sassoon had observed, to make any remarks on official matters ; more especially as lately he was sorry to say there had been much difference of opinion on many points, but he could not look back upon the 5½ years during which he had presided over the society of Bombay, without a feeling of pleasure at the many agreeable acquaintances and, he might say, valued friends, he had made here, among the foremost of whom were his kind host and hostess of this evening, and although he must naturally be glad at the prospect of returning to his native land, yet his gladness was not unmixed with sorrowful sensations at parting from all those with whom he had been so intimately connected during his sojourn in India. He hoped, however, that he should have the gratification of meeting many of them in England at some future time. The giving of this entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon at the present time, just a month before his departure, was felt by him as particularly kind, as it afforded him an opportunity of, as it were, rehearsing the "farewell" which he would have to say a month hence, without any of the bitterness which usually accompanies the word, for while saying Good bye to-night he could not help remembering that he would meet his friends again to-morrow, and this would be the case every day until his final departure, when the sorrow of parting would be relieved by the thought that at some future day they would meet again. In the meantime he again thanked them for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health.

After the applause had subsided,

Mr. Sassoon said—Your Excellency,—On behalf of Mrs. Sassoon and myself I thank you heartily for the kind manner in which you have spoken of us and of our farewell ball to you. It has given us great pleasure to receive our friends this evening, and I trust that our efforts to entertain them have met with success.

Dancing was then resumed, and continued till well on in the morning ; and we need hardly say that the company separated heartily pleased with the great preparations made for their reception at Sans Souci. To parody Byron—

> "There was a sound of revelry by night
> And Western India's capital had gathered then
> Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
> The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men ;
> A thousand hearts beat happily ; and when
> Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
> Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,
> And all went merry as a marriage bell."

HOW THE REVENUE OFFICERS ARE "DONE" AT DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you, through the medium of your valuable paper, call attention to the injustice inflicted upon bonâ fide importers of brandy by the neighbouring port of Damaun ? It is now currently stated that large quantities of this spirit are imported at Damaun subject to a low rate of duty only, re-shipped to Surat, and from thence find their way to Bombay. The consequence is a serious reduction in price, which of course gives a loss to traders here in such things. Should not Government, if they cannot stop this illicit traffic, reduce the duty here, and so defeat the other party ? I enclose my card, and beg to subscribe myself

Bombay, 4th April. IMPORTER.

NEWS-LETTER.

LUCKNOW, 29TH MARCH.

IN consequence of the approaching departure of Lieutenant General and Lady Brooke Taylor from the station, and to show the high esteem in which the General has been held ever since the Oude division devolved on him, the officers of the garrison will give a grand ball and supper on the evening of the 2nd proximo, in the palatial halls of the Chuttur Munzil Palace.

I regret to learn that some cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in the city ; already small-pox is raging, and the grandson of His Highness Sir H. Moosunoodowla Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., succumbed to the disease last night. Sir Moosunoodowla was dotingly found of the little boy who was in his fourth year. The shock is heavily felt by the Nawab Saib ; the melancholy event has cast a gloom among the members of his family. The child was a handsome boy, and his death is to be regretted much.

The annual pleaders' examination will commence from to-day, and will last two days, but by next week, the names of the successful candidates will be published in the *Oude Government Gazette.* Very few have gone up for examination this year ; the test, with the exception of a few questions, is not severe.

A portion of the Bulrampore hospital will be opened on the 1st proximo only. Mrs. Marshall, late lady superintendent of the girls' school, has, at the request of her friends, opened a seminary of her own on moderate terms but only to a limited number of pupils. Mrs. Marshall deserves every encouragement and support for her undertaking.

General Brooke Taylor inspected the Volunteers yesterday afternoon, and complimented them certainly not in very flattering terms.

We have lately had during the day heavy dust storms, causing some damage to trees and chopper houses in the city. The wheat crop is being reaped in all directions. The public offices will be closed for three days exclusive of Sunday. The sky is enveloped with dust.—*Mofussilite.*

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month 1,893 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee per s.s. Dalhousie, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—On Thursday the Senior Magistrate disposed of a number of Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 65.

THE CAMP OF MR. ROGERS.—The camp of Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue and Police Commissioner N. D., who is now on circuit, is at present at Bassein.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The amateurs of this company reproduce to-night, at their own theatre, the popular play of "Gulay Bukavlee" to be followed by a farce.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* censures the Bench of Justices for voting from the Municipal funds a large sum to pay off the liabilities of the Victoria Gardens.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake, up to the 30th March, measured 39 feet 8 tenths ; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 49 feet 3 tenths.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Thursday a Hindoo girl fell from a window of the first storey of a house at Trimbuck Purushram Street. She received severe injuries, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE NATIVE STATES.—A Marathi paper points out the utter mismanagement and unsatisfactory state of the States of Bhore, Sanglee, &c., and attributes it to the absence of competent and able Karbharees in these States.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Joseph Wilcox, a seaman of the ship Prince Oscar, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

CIVIL COURTS AT BARODA.—A correspondent of one of the Ahmedabad papers bitterly complains that the Civil Courts of Baroda do not work properly. Numerous complaints about the defective working of these Courts have been made to the Gaekwar.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman named Condee, employed at the Tardeo Spinning and Weaving Mills, was on Thursday last severely hurt by a large piece of wood falling on her. She was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she lies in a precarious state.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Herny Potter, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club produce this evening, at the above theatre, a new play entitled, "Goolnar the Chaste," written specially for the company by a well-known Parsee gentleman.

NEW MASTER OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.—We understand that Mr. Alleyne D. Farr, a Cheltenham certificated master, has been secured for the superintendence of the Indo-British Institute. He is said to be a good musician, so that he will be an acquisition to Bombay as well as the institution.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We would call attention to the fact that to-morrow evening the Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on behalf of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, and we hope the claims of this charitable institution to extensive support will be thoroughly recognised.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday committed Rama Dhurmia and Mulloo Dhurmia to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 250, the property of one Motiram Kissondas.

SATTARA.—The *Maharastra Mitra* states that the crimes of incendiarism, house-breaking, and highway robbery are on the increase in the Sattara Collectorate. This is, according to the *Mitra,* in consequence of the discontinuance of the old practice of keeping a muster-roll of thievish Mangs and ramosies.

A PICK-POCKET.—A Mussulman named Cadurbux Curreembux was charged before the Acting Second Magistrate yesterday with stealing, from the pocket of one Jussur Ruttunsey, a currency note for ten rupees and two rupees in cash. The magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MASONIC BALL.—The ball of the Freemasons of Bombay was held on Thursday night in the Masonic Hall, Gowalla Tank Road. Freemasonry must be declining in Bombay, or surely the craft could have turned out a better affair on Thursday night than they did. It contrasted painfully with previous Masonic balls we have seen in Bombay.

THE JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* complains of the conduct of the ward boys of the Jamsetjee Hospital towards the indoor patients of the hospital. These men are required to administer medicines to the sick patients in their beds, but they often make the patients go to them for medicine instead. The correspondent directs the attention of the hospital authorities to this complaint.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

March	Belph'gor	Brepsant.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Quad.	American	Marriott.
Sel. (Op.)	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Valse	Pretty Bird	Coote.
Galop	Stuttgarter	Kuhner.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Yesterday was the day fixed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, Judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, for the further hearing of the plaintiff's application for alimony *pendente lite* in the case of Peerozbaee against Nowrojee Byramjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, but on account of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, defendant's advocate, the matter was adjourned on the consent of Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, the plaintiff's advocate.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Maratha named Ghanoo Patloo, an incorrigible thief, was charged with stealing an ornament from the person of a child. The father of the child stated—"Yesterday evening I was going along the Bhazy Bazar with my child. The child's hand was on my neck ; the child cried and I at once saw the silver wristlet taken away from its arm. I seized prisoner and called a policeman, and gave him in custody. The wristlet is not found. I don't know how he passed it from his hand." The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.—We mentioned the other day that H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, who is a Rajpoot, is possessed of a plurality of wives, but has had no son by a Rajpoot lady, and that as he is therefore desirous of adopting a son by a Mahomedan wife, he has petitioned the local Government to this effect. The Bombay Government were unwilling to accede to the proposed arrangement, and forwarded the papers to the Supreme Government

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for disposal. We now learn that one Bhowansingjee, a distant relative of the Nawab, has proceeded to Nagpore with copies of the resolution of the local Government and of the separate minute of the Hon. Mr. Tucker on the subject, with a view to consult Col. Keatinge.

Fatal Horse Accident at Parell.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo, aged about thirty-five years, named Bhewa Kanoo, who was knocked down on the previous afternoon on the Parell road by a a horse belonging to Alfred Green, a sergeant in the Royal Artillery. It appears from the evidence of one Ambai, woman, that on Thursday, about 2 P.M., deceased, herself, and another woman were walking along the Parell road for the purpose of going to the Vehar Jungle. As they were passing the Lall Bagh, near Parell, a horse ridden by Sergeant Green, of the Royal Artillery, came galloping behind them. The deceased was walking in the middle of the road, and as he had a cumblee over his head, he could not hear anybody call out from behind "pice, pice." The horse struck him and he fell heavily on to the road. He was stunned, but in a short time he recovered his senses, and said he was not hurt. When the deceased was knocked down Sergeant Green, who was riding the horse, stopped it at once within a few yards and came back, and enquired after his condition. Bhewa was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury found that the man died by concussion of the brain, the result of his having been accidentally knocked down by a horse.

We regret to learn that Colonel Merriman is suffering from an attack of small-pox, and Captain Bourdillon from an attack of *dengue* fever.—*Deccan Herald*, April 5.

A tigress in the neighbourhood of Lowgher Fort, a little distance off from Lanowlee, had killed a bullock and some other smaller animals in that neighbourhood. Mr. Oliphant is now after the tigress.—*Ibid.*

Medals for the Abyssinian Campaign were presented to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. on Wednesday last. When the regiment went to Abyssinia the Officer Commanding was Col. Muter. On Saturday last Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B., Commanding the Division, explained to the men of the Brigade all the history of the services of the regiment in the Abyssinian campaign.—*Ibid.*

The Byculla School Children.—The children attending the Byculla Schools arrived at Khandalla yesterday and are now occupying the barracks there which Mr. Rechtern, Barrack Department, had put in nice order for their reception. Each of the two barracks are constructed so as to accommodate 120 soldiers, and there are the hospital and non-commissioned officers' quarters for the teachers. The officers' quarters are in ruins; still there is ample accommodation for the schools. The children seemed in great glee, unlimited space must be a great treat to them. A number of the boys went off and had a swim in one of the two large tanks on the way from the Railway Station. The change is great from Bombay.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—4TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.
179-69—K. Morojee—Lallchund Mohokundass v. Chuthoorbhooj Tarrachund—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.
305-71—J. Gopal—Luxmibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapajee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adurjee and others v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw.
806-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Watson v. Aga Mahomed Tuckey—G. S. Judge.
10-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebram and another v. D. J. Jenkins and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
182-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jewanjee Guzdar—G. J. Mody.
90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coosna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Kurrachee, Captain G. R. Gaven, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. McCormack and two children, and sixty six-deck passengers.

The s. s. Baroda, Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with the following passengers:—For Sydney—Rev. W. Mickal. For Melbourne—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Southby, and Captain H. F. Blair.

The s.s. South Tyne, 985 tons, Captain G. Halett, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,770, bales cotton, 828 bales wool, 2,101 cwts. galls, 276 cwts. coir yarn, 108 cwts. hemp, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. M. M. Proctor and four children, Captain and Mrs. E. G. Blenkinsop and two infants, Mrs. J. T. Crawford and two children, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Caffery, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert and two children, and Rev. T. Roe.

The following passengers sailed from Madras on Tuesday per P. & O. Cos. s.s. Australia:—

For Brindisi—Geo. Hardinge, Esq., G. M. Currie, Esq., Colonel and Mrs. C. V. Wilkieson, and Philip Beaver, Esq.
For Southampton—Dr. and Mrs. W. Farquhar and three children, Mrs. Boileau and Mr. Morris' child, Mrs. T. E. Franck, two children, and native servant, Mrs. Arden, two children, two infants and native servant, H. St. A. Goodrich, Esq., Mr. Christian Castor, Dr. and Mrs. Harris, two children and 2 native servants.
For Suez—Dr. Farquhar's native servant, Mrs. Arden's native servant.
For Aden and back to Bombay.—T. E. Franck, Esq., and native servant.
For Sydney—Private J. Corbett.
For King George's Sound.—Mr. J. T. Leslie.
For Galle—Major and Mrs. Gildea and native servant, Hector John Shaw, Esq., Major Gildea's horsekeeper.
For Galle and back—J. T. Mayne, Esq., and native servant.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				APRIL.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
10	30 m	5	2	Saturday.. ... 6	4	24 m	5	6
10	43 a	6	4		4	32 a	5	11
11	10 m	5	11	Sunday 7	5	0 m	6	4
11	18 a	6	6		5	11 a	5	11
11	47 m	6	8	Monday......... 8	5	38 m	7	1
11	49 a	6	5		5	49 a	5	9
..		...		Tuesday......... 9	6	3 m	7	6
0	23 a	6	9		6	25 a	5	3
0	21 m	5	11	Wednesday ... 10	6	37 m	7	6
1	1 a	6	7		7	0 a	4	7
0	49 m	5	3	Thursday 11	7	8 m	7	1
1	37 a	5	11		7	34 a	3	7
1	19 m	4	6	Friday 12	7	39 m	6	6
2	15 a	5	2		8	10 a	2	7

New Moon—8th, 5h. 22m. a.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

LOW SUNDAY, 7TH APRIL.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 137 and 179.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 150, and 275.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 114.
6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 162, 19, and 325.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Morning and Evening Prayer with Sermon as usual, viz., at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 109 (Light's glittering move bedecks the sky), and 110 (Christ the Lord is risen to-day.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 117 (Jesus lives), 106 (Ye choirs of new Jerusalem), and 292 (Alleluia.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 93, (Tune, Dunfermline—74.)
Hymn 26, (Tune, St. Peter's—220.)
Paraphrase 22, (Tune, St. Magnus—43.)
Anthem—"Lord bless us still."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 7, (Tune, Alma—270.)
Hymn 74, (Tune, Harts—249.)
Paraphrase 65-5, (Tune, Warwick—101.)
Anthem, "Make a joyful noise."
Collections for church expenses.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY ON FIRE.

Last night at seven o'clock, a gentleman belonging to the New Bank of Bombay was passing through the premises on the upper floor when he discovered a beam above one of the bedrooms to be on fire. He immediately secured a ladder and dashed water upon the flames, but seeing that his efforts were of little avail he gave the alarm, and in a few minutes a fire-engine and detachment of firemen were on the spot. They plied the flames, which looked like taking to the roof, with water from little hand pumps, and in a short time the fire was subdued. It had not done much harm, but had it not been so promptly discovered and treated the consequences to this fine new building might have been serious. The fire is supposed to have arisen from gas which had escaped from a defective pipe having by some means or other unexplained ignited, and for a considerable time last night a watchman was employed to see that a similar accident did not occur from the leaking pipe.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall—Captain Henry in the chair. The first subject on the list of business was a letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the accounts of the preceding quarter and of the months of October and November 1871, and that they were on the table. This was ordered to be recorded. The next were letters from Government on the Toolsee water scheme (already published by us), ending with one containing the intimation that *all* expenses of every description in connection with the acquisition of land for the Toolsee schemes are to be borne by the Municipality, and not by Government. These were supplemented by the Municipal Commissioner reading the report which he had sent into Government on the subject. Dr. Blaney vindicated the Bench from the animadversions passed upon it by Government, and said that the Bench thoroughly understood its position in reference to the scheme and had not done anything to make Government behave in the manner they had done. However it was consoling to reflect that Government now wished to do what the Bench desired to see executed; and he hoped the scheme would be at once set about. Mr. Maclean shewed that some of Colonel Kennedy's criticisms seemed to be made in extreme contempt of the Bench. The responsibility, he said, now no longer rested with the Bench, which had done all it could; and now that all differences had been got over, he should say that the intentions of Government, as explained in the resolutions, should be acted upon. He therefore proposed the following motion, which was seconded by Dr. Blaney, and carried unanimously—"That the proposal of Government, as contained in the resolution read to the Bench and dated 25th March 1872, be accepted."

A discussion took place upon the subject of renewing Captain Tulloch's leave of absence from the Municipality in order to enable him to complete his report upon the Toolsee scheme. Mr. Nowrojee opposed the application on the popular ground of expense, and took occasion to make some remarks on Captain Tulloch which Mr. Manisty characterised as ungenerous and unreasonable. Major Payne Barras supported Mr. Nowrojee in what Mr. Manisty called a "Punch and Judy speech," and after a good deal of words had been spoken, chiefly by Mr. Nowrojee, Mr. Hart proposed the following motion, which was seconded by Dr. Hewlett and carried:—"That the Bench sanction the leave applied for by Capt Tulloch for six months on sick leave, on the understanding that he will complete his Water Supply Report and Drainage Report and have them printed during that period, and that Government will give him allowances not exceeding those he at present draws. That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to take the necessary steps for printing both reports."

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next.

DEATH FROM A DRAUGHT OF POISON TAKEN BY MISTAKE.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Bhasker Eshwunt, a sister of Mr. Narayen Wassudew, under very sad circumstances.

Mrs. Bhasker had not been well for some time past, and she had been under the medical care of a native doctor, who prescribed for her some purgative medicine. She yesterday morning told her husband that she was going to take a dose of this medicine. There were, however, several bottles of medicine kept on the floor in a corner of her room, and she took up a bottle; and having poured out and drunk half a cupful of the contents of one of the bottles, she became insensible in about two or three minutes afterwards and commenced to breathe noisily. The husband became alarmed and sent off at once for Dr. Shantaram Vithul, who came, but the poor lady died in about half an hour after having taken the dose. The husband thought that she must have mistaken the bottle with the white label for another bottle, which was of similar shape, but somewhat of larger size. She never spoke after taking the medicine, but suddenly fell down in an insensible condition.

An inquest was held on the body yesterday morning. The jury came to the conclusion that deceased's death was caused by her having by mistake taken a poisonous dose of the syrup of hydrate of chloral.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

On Thursday afternoon the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution was held at Sonapore. There was a considerable attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the children, who, numbering about fifty, presented a neat, clean, and happy appearance. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay presided.

Mr. Tudor Trevor (secretary of the institution) read the annual report and an abstract of the treasurer's report. We make the following extracts:—

The committee have again to express their regret at the inadequate support which this institution has received at the hands of the general public during the past year.

The total contributions to the Society have been:—Subscriptions and donations, Rs. 4,491-5 6; church collections, Rs 1,131-10 0—total, Rs. 5,622-15-6. But of this sum, Rs. 1,791 13-6 are the result of a "special appeal" made by the treasurer.

The debt of Rs. 1,387-11-2, with which we began the year, has been very nearly cleared, and we commenced 1st January 1872 with only a small debtor balance of Rs. 247-12-4. But as the average expenditure of the year past exceeded the average income by Rs. 117 monthly, or Rs. 1,404 annually, it will be obvious that we are fast drifting into debt again. The only remedy for this evil is for the donors to become regular subscribers, so as to secure it a fixed increase of income. The expenditure has been carefully revised, and cannot be reduced any further, without being hurtful to the welfare of the institution.

The number of children on the rolls at the end of the year was as follows:—27 boys and 20 girls, classified thus: 4 Europeans, 34 Indo-Britons, 5 native Christians, 1 Syrian, 2 Armenians, and 1 African. Of these, 12 are entirely supported from the funds; part-payment is received from the friends of 34 children; and only one is paid for at the full rate, Rs. 16. The total sum received from the friends of the children amounts to Rs. 3,297-3-6.

During the year under review there have been 11 admissions and 8 withdrawals.

The committee reported in 1869 that the institution had been appointed residuary legatee of the estate of a deceased member of the Indo-British community, Sub-Assistant Surgeon G. Summers. The accounts having been closed by the executors, the committee have received Rs. 1,285-8-10 in payment of this legacy.

The committee have pleasure in recording a further instance of similar thoughtfulness by another member of the same community, in whose will the following clause occurs:—"The residue of my estate, after all the legacies shall have been paid as above provided and decreed, and on the conditions stated, I bequeath to the Indo-British Institution, Sonapore." This legacy, though contingent on many circumstances, affords an example, which the committee hope to see followed by other members of the numerous and important Indo-British body.

Both the schools have been examined in secular knowledge, by the Government Inspector, with satisfactory results. The grants awarded have been for the boys' school Rs. 216, and for the girls' school Rs. 296. The thanks of the committee are due to the Rev. C. Gilder, who, with the aid of Mr. A. Mackenzie, conducted the oversight of the school from the date of Mr. Guest's resignation, until the appointment in December of Mr. C. D. Gilder as acting master. As the latter gentleman accepted office for four months only, the committee advertised the appointment as vacant on the 1st instant, and they now have the pleasure of reporting the appointment of Mr. Alleyne D. Farr, a Cheltenham certificated master.

The examination in religious knowledge, which has terminated most creditably, was conducted by the Rev. C. Walford. The health of the children has been on the whole good, but the committee do not consider the existing arrangements, for the sick children, to be at all satisfactory; for although, through the kindness of Mr. John Ryan, an outhouse has been converted into a sick ward, there is no proper building for the reception of dangerous or infectious cases. The committee therefore entreat the public to provide the institution with the means to carry out these much-needed improvements to the present buildings. The committee have to report the resignation of the office of Secretary by the Rev. C. Gilder, after a tenure of four and a half years. The committee desire to record, in the most emphatic manner, their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Gilder to the institution, and their hope that it may long continue to have the benefit of his counsel and experience. His place has been filled by Mr. Tudor Trevor, whose zeal and ability in the discharge of the duties have placed the committee under a deep obligation.

In conclusion, the committee would remind the subscribers, with reference to the remarks which have from time to time appeared regarding the present direction, that the administration of the affairs of the institution is practically in their own hands, and it is incumbent on them to see that it is confided to those only who have their confidence; and they would close this report with this expression of their experience, that, except a larger share of public support is immediately extended to the institution, its usefulness must be seriously diminished, even if it is not compelled to close its doors to those whom it has hitherto assisted.

The total receipts for the year were Rs. 10,608-11-10, which, added to Rs. 247-12-4 due to balance general fund, makes Rs. 10,856-8-2. The total disbursements have been—Boys' school, Rs. 4,286-14-5; girls' school, Rs. 3,599-5-5; general expenditure, Rs. 1,567-9-2, and this, added to a suspense account of Rs. 15, brings the whole up to Rs. 10,856-8-2.

General Marriott, in moving the first resolution, "That the report of the Committee just read be adopted, printed, and circulated," said he could add no information regarding the school to what the report contained. He had not been on the committee for some time, but from what he had observed he was of opinion that those who were at present incurring the labour and the struggle of maintaining the institution were not a whit behind the most active of their predecessors in devotion to the trust they had undertaken. He was glad to have an opportunity of thus publicly expressing his opinion that the Indo-British Institution deserved the help and encouragement of every Christian in Bombay.

Mr. Rowland seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. F. Punnett moved "that the audit of Mr. Greenwood of the books on the nomination of the committee be accepted."

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Ryan, and carried unanimously.

Chief Justice Westropp said the duty had devolved on him of proposing, "That the Indo-British Institution is deserving of the warm support of the public of this Presidency." This was a resolution which he had great pleasure in putting to the meeting, and he hoped and expected it would be carried unanimously. He regretted to say that although a member of the committee, his duties elsewhere had, as a general rule, prevented him from attending at their meetings, but from the report of gentlemen who had taken a more active interest in the institution, he was able to say that he believed there was no more useful institution in Bombay than the Indo-British Institution now was, and had been, for many years past. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the public would not allow it to languish for want of support, still less allow it to close its doors. It was true some negotiations had been going forward, or was about to go forward, with a view to the institution's amalgamation with another great educational establishment; but it was impossible to say whether that negotiation would come to a successful issue. He, however, felt bound to say that he sincerely trusted it might do so, and that the amalgamation might flourish during the whole of our tenure of British India. There could be no doubt that the education imparted in the Indo-British Institution had been of a most sound and useful character, and that the children who had gone forth into the world from it had as a general rule borne a most useful character, while some of them had done well as teachers by spreading among the uneducated classes such education as they themselves received. He hoped nothing which had been written or said would prevent the public from supporting an institution which there could be no doubt was a Christian institution and a most useful one. (Applause.)

The Rev. F. L. Sharpin seconded the motion, which was adopted.

At this stage Lady Westropp presented prizes to the girls, and the Bishop did so to the boys. A number of the scholars got prizes, and those who were unsuccessful were consoled by a consolation prize. A prize was also given to the youngest child, who seemed so small that she could scarcely carry away her book. It was said that these prizes had been purchased from the Christmas funds instead of devoting them to feasting, but the Rev. Mr. Gilder said the children had not been deprived of their Christmas treat, for they had a tea soirée on Christmas day and another on New Year's day.

Mr. Hope moved, "That the thanks of the meeting are due to the managing and ladies' committees for their services during the past year." He could have wished the selection of a mover of this resolution had made the duty devolve upon some one else who was a resident of Bombay; but yet he thought the selection might not have been altogether inappropriate, because it had fallen to his lot at long intervals to come to Bombay, and he had always had occasion to come and see the Indo-British Institution and the Church. This had enabled him to note the differences between one period and another, and to note the improvements. Mr. Hope then spoke regarding the exertions of the committees mentioned in his resolution. The managing committee had had to struggle with a deficiency of funds, but the exertions they had made, the difficulties they had overcome, and the courage with which they had carried out the work of the institution without fainting or going back, were well illustrated in the fact that the institution was still going on and flourishing. Referring to items in the report Mr. Hope said he was glad to find that the Government inspector had examined the school and pronounced a considerable number of them qualified and to possess a very fair character; and also that the chaplain had inquired into the religious part of the establishment and spoken of it well. Looking at the children that day, and observing their appearance and their well-behaved demeanour, he thought it reflected credit on the ladies' committee, on whom a great part of the trouble of managing the school details necessarily fell. Lastly, the success of the pupils in life was another proof that they were all indebted to the managing and ladies' committee for their exertions, and he was sure a unanimous vote of thanks would be accorded to them. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Chief Justice Westropp moved—"That the best thanks of the meeting are due to the Right Reverend the Chairman for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion, and for the constant interest he evinces in the institution." In all the educational institutions with which he was acquainted, the Byculla schools, the Diocesan schools, &c., his Lordship was unfailing in the cause of education and religion. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Maule seconded the resolution, and supplemented what the Chief Justice had said.

The motion was carried.

The Bishop thanked the meeting sincerely for the kind manner with which this resolution had been proposed and carried. He needed scarcely to say that he attended meetings of this nature not only as a duty but as a real pleasure. A good many committee meetings had been going on weekly during the past year, and the duties carried on at them were of a very important character, and the thanks of the friends of the institution were especially due to those members of the committee who, after being laboriously engaged in business during the day, gave their consideration to the important works carried on by the committees. He repeated that to him it was at once a duty and a pleasure to take part in these institutions, and he could only hope and trust that by means of his efforts and the efforts of others the good work would go on. On the present occasion he felt it was needless for him to say much about the condition of the Indo-British Institution, because that had been very clearly set before them in the report. The most important feature of late was this project of amalgamation with the Byculla schools. He should be very glad if any person present who had any feeling or thoughts upon the matter would take that opportunity of intimating what their thoughts and opinions might be. Those actually engaged in carrying on this and similar institutions could not but feel that there was a great amount of labour expended often upon very similar works which, if they could be amalgamated, could be carried on at reduced cost by those who had the conduct of them. Many persons would also feel with regard to the present institution that its circumstances were in some respects less favourable than the kindred institution at Byculla. At Byculla there was a large and handsome building, with ample space surrounding it, and this contrasted very favourably with the somewhat difficult circumstances under which the Indo-British school had to be carried on. This institution was in the heart of the town, shut out from the air that circulated very freely at Byculla, and besides it was very much crowded, and without those advantages which in cases of sickness the Byculla school premises possessed. It was also obvious that the large staff of masters and mistresses sufficient for carrying on the Byculla school could without any difficulty also carry on the educational school, even though the children of the Indo-British institution, numbering about 60, were added to it. He did not think that any increase in the staff would be required. If this amalgamation were made, there would be a great advantage in the matter of economy, a great advantage to the children in the way of health, a great advantage in the matter of a larger and better habitation, and there were other advantages which would be obvious to any one who studied the circumstances of the case. At the same time there would be the disadvantage of removing an institution which had existed there for a number of years, and there would also be the disadvantage that the church close at hand would lose the services of the boys who took an active part in the choir. These disadvantages should be set to counterbalance the advantages, and those interested in the institution should weigh them carefully so that the matter would finally be determined according as opinion upon them prevailed. His Lordship again invited any one to speak on the subject.

As no one accepted the invitation,

The Bishop adjourned the proceedings, and intimated that a religious service would be held in the church adjoining.

Most of the visitors then went to Trinity Chapel.

THE COLLECTION OF THE SALT REVENUE.

The following was issued last night as a Bombay *Government Gazette* Extraordinary:—

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1872.

The superintendence of the Salt Revenue of the Presidency of Bombay is hereby removed from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and the Office of Commissioner of Salt Revenue is abolished.

From and after the 8th day of April, instant, the superintendence of Salt Revenue of the Presidency of Bombay is hereby transferred to the Collector of Salt Revenue or officer acting in that capacity, to whom the powers given by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXXI. of 1850, of the Legislative Council of India, are hereby delegated.

The said Collector of Salt Revenue, or officer acting in that capacity, is hereby appointed to control and supervise the collection of all Port Dues and Customs Duties leviable at ports in this Presidency, exclusive of the port of Bombay, and the ports of the province of Sind, and to control the conservation of the said ports, and is hereby authorized to exercise under Government the chief control in the Department of Customs in all places in the Presidency other than the Town and Island of Bombay and the province of Sind.

The Collector of Salt Revenue, or officer acting in that capacity, is also, under the designation of Collector of Salt Revenue, hereby appointed for the control and supervision of the collection and management in this Presidency of the Customs payable under Act XXIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.

E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. E. ELLIOT, SOLICITOR.

It may be remembered that about two months ago, in a suit partly heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court, Mr. Edward Elliot, a solicitor of the High Court, was summoned to appear as a witness, but made default. His Lordship examined several witnesses as to the service of the summons upon Mr. Elliot, and was of opinion that he had committed contempt of Court in not attending before him in obedience to the summons and in evading the service of another summons upon him by going out of the limits within which the Court's civil process can be issued. Mr. Elliot was last heard of at Matheran, whither a letter was sent to him by the Prothonotary by order of the Chief Justice, to whose opinion the matter of the contempt was submitted. He appeared in Mr. Justice Bayley's court yesterday.

Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing Mr. Elliot, said the Court considered it necessary to get an explanation from him in writing in connection with certain matters, which were brought to the Court's notice during the hearing of a summons in Suit 614 of 1869. The Court, therefore, ordered that he should give on affidavit an explanation of the circumstances connected with the summons of the 2nd February last. The Court also ordered that he should give an explanation on affidavit with reference to certain articles of agreement dated 19th September 1871, alleged to have been executed between him and one Ramcrustna Bullal. It was further ordered that copies of the judge's notes taken on the 12th February last should be forthwith furnished to him for his information. His Lordship said that the matter, so far as related to Mr. Elliot, would be heard on Thursday the 18th inst. before the Chief Justice and his Lordship (Mr. Justice Bayley.)

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.
Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 50 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to
THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

ROYAL SPORT IN THE RAJPEEPLAS.

Air—"Paddy's Wedding."

1.

Bedad, ye ought to hear what sport
We had last week at Ruttonpoor,
With boison and bears, *kuthees* and hares,
Toigers and *teeturs*, full many a score!
What fun galore to bowl them o'er,
Gittin' roights and lefts so coolly, oh!
Till the *janwars* they say, "Divil take the day
These *Sahebs* came here for the Hoolee, oh!"

2.

'Twas there was seen in one ravine
Toigers three and panthers four;
Squattin' down on their r—mps, on sivin tree stumps,
Discussin' the news of Ruttonpoor!
But whin they found theirselves on the ground,
Shot through the heart so thruly, oh!
No doubt they thought, "What the deuce has brought
The *Saheb logue here* for the Hoolee, oh!"

3.

Then the sivinteen bears that lived in pairs
Upstairs in a hill near Jaispoor, oh!
Divil a doubt but each had his snout
Soon put out of joint, and in case poor, oh!
For when C—m—r—n said, "Let's hammer on,"
Faith, we did that same, so coolly, oh!
And bagged all but one, who, as off he run,
Says, "I'll go elsewhere for *my* Hoolee, oh!"

4.

And as for the boison, shure they hated like poison
The thin pale face of W. P.;
And no wondher, bedad, for it's *he's* the lad
That bowled them all out so handsomely!
No matter what ground they were in, they found
He could stump them so nate, jist loike Pooley, oh!
So that (pardon the pun) the *bulls*, aich one,
Were completely *cowed* at this Hoolee, oh!

5.

Thin a savage mungoose with a roar broke loose,
And charged out of a cave at Dharlee, oh!
But B—ckl—y, nought funked, only smole and wunked,
And stopped his fierce rush with a *golee*, oh!
Thin, drawing his knoife, he rushed to the sthroife,
And ripped up the monsther quoite coolly, oh
And that terrible foight is thought to be quoite
The foinest *shikar* of our Hoolee, oh!

6.

Thin of *kooch-picks*, too, we bagged a few,
Pugging them up through the jungle, oh!
And a big *kubbee nahi* was brought to bay,
But escaped, bad luck, through some bungle, oh!
Having *only* guns six we were quoite in a fix,
He kept dodging about so unruly, oh!
But, without any brag, I'll bet that our bag
Has not had its aiqual *this* Hoolee, oh!

PROJECTED EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION WORKS FOR THE TAPTEE DELTA.

The papers relating to the proposed irrigation works for the Taptee Delta were yesterday placed at our disposal, from which we extract the following. Colonel Fife, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, in his report on the Taptee Irrigation project, mentions that the part of the river at which the weir for the canal is to be built is the rocky barrier which forms the Wageecha rapid, and thus describes the nature of the work:—

The canal is to carry 1,500 feet per second to the vicinity of Turkesur, where it divides into two branches, termed by Mr. Clerke the Oolpar and Unclesur canals. The former throws off a branch called the Waracha channel, 6 miles from its head, to convey a supply of water for the city of Surat, and for the irrigation of the Chowrasee talooka to the westward of it. Seven miles further on, and on the part of the canal called the Southern Oolpar Branch, another branch for navigation only connects the canal with the Taptee at Rander. Above the weir at Wageecha there will be a long pool of deep water in the river, and immediately above the artificial pool thus formed, there is already a similar natural one, which extends upwards from the small town of Mandvee, for a distance of 6 miles. The whole length of river and canal navigation which will be afforded by the works is 46 miles, and, besides this, the Unclesur canal will serve as a branch for navigation for a distance of 12 miles. As navigation is already practised on the lower part of the Taptee, by means of boats of ordinary size, there is no doubt that the canal will be availed of for the purpose, and it will afford a cheap means of conveying metal for roads to various parts of the Collectorate, a great desideratum where the roads are notoriously bad from the absence of any material but the rich loam peculiar to the district.

"The Oolpar canal will carry 940 cubic feet per second, 40 feet of which is conveyed by the Waracha branch to Surat and the Chowrasee talooka. The Unclesur canal will carry 525 cubic feet per second."

The following is a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Department, Irrigation Branch, on the subject, conveying the sanction of the Secretary of State to the project:—

Simla, 30th October 1871.

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Fife's letter No. 45 I—460 of the 17th March last, submitting for approval designs and estimates amounting to Rs. 39,34,621 for a canal from the north bank of the Taptee.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council is satisfied, from the information afforded as to the acreage to be irrigated and the probable returns that the project will be remunerative, and will recommend it to Her Majesty's Government for favourable consideration and sanction. Meanwhile, I am to enclose a copy of a note thereon by the Officiating Inspector General of Irrigation Works, and to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that that officer has been desired to discuss the modifications suggested by him with the Chief Engineer of Irrigation in Bombay during his visit to that Presidency in November next.

3. I am also to communicate the following instructions and remarks.

It is true that the foreign territory traversed by the proposed canal from the north bank is of less extent than that which would have come under the canal from the south bank. But still there is a large portion of foreign territory in the northern line also, and no mention is made of the terms on which the Guickowar has consented to the canal being taken through his territory. This should receive attention.

4. Moreover, it is believed that very much (though not all) of the foreign territory might be avoided by some deviation of the line of the canal, and it may perhaps be even worth while to incur some extra expense that this should be done wherever possible, both on account of the heavy compensation that will probably have to be paid to the Guickowar for land, and because it is right to give the advantages of the canal to the ryots on Government land rather than to those of a foreign State. Besides, the less extent of cutting through foreign territory, the less will be the duty of negotiation.

5. If it be feasible to bring the navigable canal up to the railway station of Sion, instead of merely going near it, as proposed, it would be a great advantage. Possibly the Surat channel might hence be carried right along the line of railway, instead of, as now proposed, chiefly through very rich foreign land.

6. It is more especially in respect to the Oolpar channel, and its branches, that the remarks about foreign territory apply. Probably owing to the crossing of the Keem river and the difficult ground in the Turkesur Mehal, it will not be practicable to avoid foreign territory in the earlier part of the canal's course.

7. Next, as to the calculation of returns. Colonel Fife appears to be right in reducing the charge for cotton and jowar to one rupee per acre. No detail is, however, given to show how many acres are under jowar and how many under cotton, so that it cannot be judged whether his proposed reduction of the area from 100,000 to 50,000 acres is proper or not.

8. It is presumed the proposed charge of Rs. 5 for rubbee crops is intended to be a rate over and above the land revenue now realized, but it is not apparent whether it is to be made out of a second crop on land otherwise taxable for its first crop, or whether it is to be levied from land-growing rubbee crops only. If applicable to lands of the latter class this additional rate seems high.

9. As to the area, the Governor-General in Council would have been glad had more detailed figures been given of that now cultivated under the several kinds of crops. There ought to have been no difficulty in furnishing such returns.

10. It may be noted, too, that 4,467 acres of land in the Broach talooka are included in the area to receive a perennial supply, but it is not clear how the Broach talooka is affected one way or the other, as the canal stops at Unclesur.

11. Lastly, as to Colonel Rundall's suggestions for carrying the navigable canal to the Nerbudda, His Excellency in Council thinks this would be a great boon, but probably it would be very expensive from the nature of the ground on the south bank of the river. On this point, however, Colonel Rundall will be able to form an opinion when he visits the locality next month.

12. The documents in original received with the letter replied to are herewith returned.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation. Fort William, 7th March 1872.

Read the following Despatch:—

From the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 12, dated 31st January 1872.

I have had under my consideration in Council your Lordship's letter dated 30th October last, No. 142, transmitting for the favourable consideration and sanction of Her Majesty's Government a project submitted by the Government of Bombay for the irrigation of certain districts north of the Taptee.

2. For many years it has been acknowledged that great advantage would ensue from any well-considered scheme for irrigating the country towards the mouth of that river, on both the northern and southern banks, but the plans which were submitted for your approval in 1868 and 1869 were not such as to warrant your according sanction to them.

3. The Government of Bombay have now forwarded a plan elaborated by Mr. Clarke which in some respects combines the advantages of the schemes of Captain Chambers and Lieut.-Colonel Trevor, prepared on previous occasions for the irrigation of the northern side of the Taptee, but which does not attempt, as they did to carry a canal from the same head to the districts south of the river.

4. Of these modified schemes, it is calculated, after some alterations have been made therein, that the total cost will amount to Rs. 44,06,773. On which the return are variously, though perhaps too highly, estimated to furnish a profit of 15·6 or 19·12 per cent., irrespective of any receipts which may arise from the navigation of the canal.

5 I have much pleasure in according the approval of Her Majesty's Government to a project which has received the careful alteration of so many able engineers, and which is, in your Lordship's opinion, so likely to prove remunerative, while affording the blessings of a regular supply of water to districts which are much in need of it. I request to be informed of the decision which may be finally arrived at respecting the proposal to continue the navigable portion of the Unclesur branch, so as to unite the Taptee to the Nerbudda, and also of the arrangements which may be made with the Guickowar, and any other native Chiefs through whose territory the line of canal will pass.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The *Mofussilite* has been purchased by a gentleman who will also be its editor.

Mr. W. L. Heeley left Calcutta on Monday by the Himalya for the Andamans as a Commissioner to enquire into the prison discipline at Port Blair.

A Madras contemporary acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a book which has been published at a press that bears the delightful name of *Varathamanatharangani-Press.*

A free passage has been given in the Himalya to the Andamans and back to Dr. Dobson and Mr. J. Wood Mason, whom the trustees of the Indian Museum have deputed to collect scientific specimens.

A Madras contemporary has been informed that Colonel Wilson, Agent and Paymaster Carnatic stipends, will retire in September next, when it is expected that the appointment now held by him will be abolished.

The Supreme Government, it is stated, has sanctioned a grant of compensation to holders of lands which are to be made over to the Government of Nepaul in exchange for the island of Chandney Chouk which is required for the projected Sardah canal.

Thunder, Hail and Rain at Jubbulpore.—On Sunday last, we learn from Jubbulpore, there was a severe storm of thunder, hail and rain. The hailstones were enormous. The heat had been slightly alleviated by the storm, still it was great, and kuskus and punkahs were a necessity at that station.—*Deccan Herald*, April 5.

Heavy Rain in the Punjab.—The weather at Umballa may justly claim notice as being very extraordinary for this time of year. It began raining on Saturday night the 30th, continuing at intervals throughout the night, and on Easter Sunday it poured down without intermission nearly the whole day and night until Monday morning.—*Mofussilite*, April 2.

A Common Trick of Magic.—Professor Ruchwaldy, we notice, is advertising himself in the up-country papers. His tricks, as we have reason to know, are neatly and cleverly executed. A friend had the weakness to lend him a book one day. It is almost superfluous to add that, from the moment of passing into the Professor's hands, it disappeared, and has not been heard of since, though this happened about two years ago.—*Bengal Times.*

The Brahmo Joint Stock Company.—We have been asked by anxious correspondents to publish the names of subscribers to the proposed Joint Stock Company started by the Brahmo. We cannot publish the names till the projectors give us better assurance of the success of their operations. Besides, the public is yet uninformed of the *modu operandi*, and information on this point is exceedingly necessary. Up to this time forty-six names as subscribers have been received in this office, and the amount subscribed for is Rs. 12,300. One hundred and twenty-three shares have been already taken up, and more names are constantly pouring in. The projectors should now furnish definite plans for work.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Accountant General's Office, Madras.—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the P. and O. steamer Australia was Mr. R. Taylor, who is to act as Accountant General during the absence of Mr. Lodwick.—*Madras Times*, April 3.

The Postmaster General, Madras.—The rumour that Mr. Loch is to be appointed Postmaster General is revived. He has good friends at the top of the tree, both at Madras and Calcutta, and we shall not wonder if he is appointed. Of course he has no "claim" to the appointment, but we daresay he would make a very good Postmaster General. He has certainly worked well as Municipal President, which is a far more onerous post.—*Ibid.*

A Picturesque Scene.—One of the prettiest sights to be viewed daily in Madras is to be seen from the beach every evening, when the catamarans come sailing in, their brown sails lit up by the sunlight, and the foam flashing before and around their bows. As the catamarans near the shore, bearing their load of fish, the wives, children, and relations of those who are returning from fishing in them are to be seen clustering on the beach, awaiting each arrival. Add to this the colour of the dresses—sometimes even gaudy—of the fishermen's wives, the blue of the sea and sky, the sparkle of the sunlight in the water, and the silver lines of foaming breakers,—and you have a scene which cannot well be denied the epithet of picturesque.—*Ibid.*

The Dreaded Sirkar.—Certain modified instructions in regard to the preparation of returns, showing the agricultural statistics, having been called for from the revenue authorities of the several districts, the ryots would appear, from a report of the Acting Collector of South Canara, to entertain an apprehension that these statistics are called for for the purpose of raising the assessment now paid by them. The Collector has therefore informed all landholders that the information is not required for any such purpose, but to secure for record, and occasional reference, a reliable account of the actual producing power of the district and of the progress of cultivation. This information will especially be valuable in times of famine; as in such calamities it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be correctly informed of the food-producing power of the district, and the probable store of food-grain in the country, in order that steps may be taken, if necessary, for throwing grain into the district. The divisional officers and tahsildars have been desired to explain the objects of these agricultural statistics more fully to the ryots during their occasional tours.—*Ibid.*

The Allahabad Rifle Volunteers.—The Allahabad Rifle Volunteers, under Captain Dodd, were inspected yesterday morning by Colonel Chippindall, C.B., H. M.'s 2-19th Regiment, in behalf of the Major-General commanding the division. The Volunteers turned out between 60 and 70 men—some 10 or 12 men less than their actual strength. On Saturday next the corps will be inspected by Sir William Muir, and Lady Muir will distribute prizes to the successful competitors at the recent rifle meeting. Prizes to the value of some six or seven hundred rupees will be awarded on this occasion. In the afternoon of the same day His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will entertain the regiment at a *fête* at Government House, and in the evening the Volunteer Corps Dramatique will give a theatrical performance.—*Pioneer*, April 4.

Theatre Royal, Calcutta.—The last night of the season at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, was a perfect ovation for Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. The house was crowded, and the reception of the popular proprietors most enthusiastic. The next season will commence in October, the company performing during September in Bombay, before coming on to Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

A Sad Occurrence.—A sad event occurred the other day at Lahore. Gunner Morris Brown, of the 4-13th Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort Govindgurh, Umritsur, proceeded on leave, accompanied by his wife, for the purpose of visiting Lahore. He and his wife remained in the fort of Lahore during the night of the 28th instant. On Friday morning, the 29th, they, accompanied by another married woman of the same battery, left the fort in good health and spirits on their way to the railway station, for the purpose of returning to the battery at Umritsur. They had hardly been more than three or four minutes on the road, when Mrs. Brown asked for a draught of water and to be allowed to sit down. Her husband placed her on the ground and called for water, when she immediately expired. The event naturally excited the most painful sympathy, and the funeral was attended by a large number of the troops stationed in the fort.—*Ibid.*

A Warning to Indigo Planters.—Speaking of the indigo planters of Jessore, the *Education Gazette* says:—Information has reached us from Jessore that some of the planters of that district have again commenced oppressing their ryots. Do they not know that the chief executive officer of the district is Mr. Munro, the wellknown friend of the ryots, and that the gentleman now at the head of our administration is no other than Mr. George Campbell? With a view to bring the ryots entirely under subjection, these planters have commenced harassing them with law-suits. We have ample information regarding the nature of these law-suits; and it is because we are so well-informed that we beg to put the planters on their guard. If they fail, however, to give heed to our warning voice, we shall take care to give publicity to their iniquitous proceedings, and bring them especially to the notice of the Government authorities.

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.* Earnings week ending 23rd March 1872, £51,127-11-9. Corresponding week last year, £53,125-6 0. Decrease, £1,997-14-3. From 1st January 1872 to 23rd March 1872, £6,60,615-16-4. From 1st January 1871 to 25th March 1871, £6,05,406-12-7. Increase, £55,209-3-9. Miles open week ending 23rd March 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase ½. Per mile open week ending 23rd March 1872, £39-18-10. Corresponding week last year, £41-10-5. Decrease, £1-11-7. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 23rd March 1872, £3,170-11-4. Corresponding week last year, £2,963-10-5. Increase, £207-0-11. From 1st January 1872 to 23rd March 1872, £4½,693-8-9. From 1st January 1871 to March 1871, £36, 661-1-11. Increase, £4,032-6-10. Miles open week ending 23rd March 1872, 223. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 23rd March 1872, £14-4-4. Corresponding week last year, £13-5-9. Increase, £0-18-7.

The Outram Statue for Calcutta.—We have been favoured with a perusal of a letter from London on the subject of the Outram statue intended for this city, from a gentleman on the sub-committee which was asked to watch the progress of the work. The writer characterizes what he considers to be Mr. Foley's *chef d'œuvre* as the "noblest work of art of the present age." Sir James Outram is represented as riding a horse in action suddenly checked, which is of itself a very difficult study; and adds that Mr. Foley has permitted no hand but his own to touch the work, and has bestowed an amount of care and thought upon it which he has never given to any former work. The figure was complete, and was to go at once to the foundry, while in case of any accident occurring in what is necessarily a delicate and difficult matter, Mr. Foley had modelled all the most important and difficult parts in duplicate. As soon as the statue has been exhibited in London and subjected to the criticisms of the artistic world, it will be despatched to Calcutta, where, it is believed, its rare merits and wonderful power will ensure an unanimous verdict that the long time which has been devoted to it has been well spent.—*Englishman.*

A Serious Charge of Forgery.—Three natives have been charged with having forged and uttered a decree of the Small Cause Court of Howrah, and thereby obtained money from the prosecutor. It is alleged by the prosecutor that in January last the second defendant, named Saligram Goala, had obtained a decree against him for Rs. 27, which remained unexecuted until after the presentation of the forged document. It appears that the first defendant, one Radhanath Uriya (an assistant to a certificated muktar of the Magistrate's Court), accompanied by the second and third defendants, went to the prosecutor's house, presented the forged decree with the original seal of the District Magistrate's Court affixed thereon, and demanded the amount. The prosecutor paid Rs. 14 in part of this supposed decree. About two months after the second defendant (decree-holder) executed the genuine decree and attached his property, when he paid the amount in order to get his property released from attachment. The District Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate, on closely examining the document, discovered it to be a forgery. They then examined the impression of the seal on the document, and found it to be that of the genuine seal of the District Magistrate's Court. Enquiries have been set on foot as to how the defendants got possession of the seal. Warrants have been issued against the defendants who have absconded.—*Ibid.*

THE NUSSEERABAD CANTONMENT CASE.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN THE HIGH COURT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
MONDAY, 1ST APRIL 1872.

Regina v. Captain J. T. Rudd and Colonel C. K. Bushe.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Spankie for the prosecution.
Mr. Warner and Mr. Howard for the defence.

The following charges were read out to the prisoners:—

Captain John Trohear Rudd,—

1. That you, on or about the 12th day of February last, 1872, at Nusseerabad, committed trespass on the house in possession of Mr. F. A. Newman, having made preparation for assaulting him, or for putting him in fear of assault; and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 452 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.

[illegible] That you, on or about the 13th day of February last, at Nusseerabad, being present when criminal force was used to Mr. Augier, in removing him from the house in [illegible] was dwelling at the time, you used criminal force, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by Mr. Augier, and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Court.

3. That you, on or about the 13th day of February last, at Nusseerabad, being present when criminal force was used to Mr. Newman, in removing him from the house in his possession, used criminal force, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by Mr. Newman, and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

Colonel Charles Kendal Bushe,—

1. That you, on or about the 12th day of February last, at Nusseerabad, abetted the commission of house trespass by Captain John Trohear Rudd, by the act abetted being done in consequence of the abetment, and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 109 and 452 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. That you, on or about the 12th day of February last, at Nusseerabad, abetted the use of criminal force by Captain John Trohear Rudd, to Mr. Newman, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by Mr. Newman, by the act abetted being done in consequence of the abetment, and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 109 and 352 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

After which Mr. Warner addressed the Court, stating that he desired to take exception to the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Justice Turner observed that such objection should properly be taken before the accused pleaded, but that as they had not been taken then, he would allow Mr. Warner to raise them after a jury had been empanelled.

The following gentlemen were then called as jurors, and took their places in the box, and Major Rutherford was selected by them as their foreman:—Major Rutherford, Foreman: Messrs. H. K. Nesbitt, H. K. York, J. P. Casey, W. Adams, J. P. Devine, R. A. Fairlie, E. Collis, J. Smith, J. R. Hine, H. C. Pyle, and T. H. Smith.

Mr. Warner then rose and argued that the Court could not take cognizance of the charges brought against the accused, in that they related to offences alleged to have been committed in Ajmere. He submitted that the order of the Governor-General in Council, dated 27th May 1872, whereby the direct executive administration of the district of Ajmere was resumed by the Governor-General, ousted any jurisdiction which the High Court had previously enjoyed over European Bristish subjects in Ajmere. He further submitted that under section 101 of the Mutiny Act, such offences, when committed at a distance of 120 miles from the Presidency, were triable by courts-martial; and he contended that the High Court could not take cognizance of such offences without the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Lastly, he submitted that the commitment ought to have been made by the cantonment magistrate; but on the Judge's pointing out that cantonment magistrates were by express provision of law declared to be subordinate to the magistrate of the district, and that consequently the latter officer had power to transfer the case to his own file, this objection was waived.

The Government Advocate, in reply to the first objection raised by Mr. Warner, argued that inasmuch as the Letters Patent creating the High Court, N. W. P., conferred original criminal jurisdiction on that Court in respect of all said persons within the said provinces, as the High Court at Fort William, Bengal, had criminal jurisdiction over all the date of the Letters Patent; and inasmuch as, at the date of the Letters Patent, the province of Ajmere was one of the provinces placed under the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P.; and that the High Court at Fort William then had criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences committed by European British subjects in Ajmere—it was not competent for the Governor-General in Council, by such an order as that relied on by the accused, to deprive the High Court, N W. P., of the jurisdiction conferred on it by its Letters Patent; nor was there anything in the order to indicate an intention on the part of the Governor-General in Council to deprive the Court of its jurisdiction. With regard to the second objection taken by the learned counsel for the accused, the Government Advocate said he would assume that the words of section 101 of the Mutiny Act meant 120 miles from the Presidency town; but we should contend that if that were so, the effect of the order relied on was not to oust the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, but to confer a concurrent jurisdiction on courts-martial.

Mr. Justice Turner held that the arguments of the Government Advocate were a sufficient answer to the objections insisted on by the counsel for the accused, and he therefore ruled those objections unsustainable.

Mr. Jardine, the Government Advocate, in opening the address to the jury, begged that they would dismiss from their minds all prejudice as to this case. Doubtless much ill-feeling had been excited, and many reports—some exaggerated—had appeared in the papers; but the jury would forget all about these. There was no desire on his part to do other than the duty of a Government Prosecutor in this case, and he would ask for merely a nominal penalty to deter such acts in future; in fact the Government had also sanctioned the defence of the officers from the public funds, in order to determine finally and authoritatively the rights of the civil and military residents within cantonments. Details of the trespass and violence used were then adduced; but there was no desire on the part of the Government Advocate to accuse the officers of having resorted to more violence than was necessary to eject the inmates. There was no doubt that all parties were in bad temper, and there was every excuse for irritation. The sections of the Penal Code were then read out, and it was maintained that *prima facie* the acts done constituted offences. With reference to the contention that would doubtless be resorted to by the opposite side, that the acts were legal under special cantonment rules, two questions arose—(1) had the military officer a right to the possession of the bungalow? and (2) ought he to have asserted it by violence? These questions were distinctly the case of a landlord and tenant, and there would be an end of law if disputed rights were to be asserted by force. As to the Bombay Army General Orders for 1856-57, they were no law at all; and if they were they could only hold good in Bombay, and not in Rajpootana, where Nusseerabad is. That province, the Government Prosecutor continued, was governed by the Government of India, and the Bombay Regulations had never been extended to Ajmere. Nor could they in any event justify the resort to arbitrary action, except in extreme case of necessity; but here other houses were vacant, which might have been taken by Captain Rudd; and on the other hand a whole family were turned out to great and unnecessary inconvenience at a moment's notice. The Government Prosecutor then referred to the Barrackpore Cantonment case, Robinson v. Carey, tried in the High Court, Calcutta, and concluded that it was no defence to have acted under a mistaken authority.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Newman, Accountant P. W. Department, called and sworn.

To Mr. Spankie—I came into possession of the bungalow in December last year. Exhibit (No. 1) is the letter I wrote, asking for permission to occupy the bungalow:—

"To the Brigade Major, dated Nusseerabad, 1st November 1871.

"Sir,—With Colonel Wood's concurrence I request permission to occupy Bungalow No. 8 in the L. I. Lines (now vacant), under the usual conditions. The building I refer to is opposite Colonel Wood's residence and adjoining main-road as per sketch from a plan of portion of cantonments.

5	E. I. Mess.	7	Bungalow. Occupied.
1	2	3	Col. Wood's residence.

"An early reply would confer a favour—Yours obediently, (Sd.) Fred A. Newman, Head Accountant, Public Works Office of Account."

This letter, not being in original, was put in *de bene esse* Exhibit (No. 2) is the reply:—

"To Mr. Newman, Head Accountant, Public Works Office of Account, dated Brigade Office, Nusseerabad, No. 2881 of 2nd December 1871.

"Memorandum.

"Has the honour, in reply to his note, to inform him that there is no objection to his taking the house in question under the usual conditions; and it will be duly registered in this office. By order,—R. A. Montgomery, Lieut., R. A., for Brigade Major."

I am not sure whether before or after the receipt of that letter I applied to the proprietor. Within a fortnight I took possession. I applied simultaneously to the Brigadier and the landlord. I remember the 12th February very distinctly. Letter dated 29th January 1872 (No. 3.), from Captain Rudd to me I received,—that is the one read:—

"To Mr. Newman, dated Camp Nusseerabad, 29th Jan. 1872

"Sir,—It is with considerable regret I have to request you to be good enough to vacate the house you at present occupy at your earliest convenience. On referring to a list of bungalows furnished by the Brigade Major to the Officer Commanding my regiment, I find that No. 8 is one of those placed at the disposal of the officers, 59th Regiment. I am told that you have been put to some expense in getting carpets. Should you feel inclined to dispose of them, I will be glad to take them off your hands at a fair valuation.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Sd) J. T. Rudd, Capt., 59th Regiment."

Reply to questions put at Judge's suggestion—No written or verbal agreement was made with landlord, except as to rent and part furnishing. I was a monthly tenant. Rent was Rs 40 per month. There was no special condition as to vacating.

A difficulty was made about the originals of the letters written by Captain Rudd, and as no one seemed to have them, the Judge admitted the copies, pending production of the original by Mr. Spankie.

Read letter dated 30th January (No. 4), from Mr. Newman to Captain Rudd:—

Nusseerabad, 30th January 1872.

"Sir,—If you can possibly suit yourself with another bungalow from the many that are, or will shortly be, vacant in this neighbourhood, you would confer a favour and save me the inconvenience, discomfort, and expense of moving into other premises; and perhaps I should not be able to obtain other accommodation that would suit me equally well. I have besides expended my own funds in sundry little improvements about the place. I may mention that the question of civilian servants of Government occupying houses in cantonments has been submitted for the orders of the Government of India by the local administration, and if you would not mind waiting until those orders are received, I should be much obliged by the concession. With an apology for deferring reply till to-day, and many thanks for the courtesy in your communication—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Sd.) Fred. A. Newman.

"N. B.—Should it be necessary for me to leave the bungalow I shall with pleasure allow carpet and floor-cloths, with matting, to remain in it.—F. A. N."

Same day I received from Captain Rudd the letter marked No. 5, dated 30th January:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have to inform you that I cannot find a bungalow which presents equal conveniences with the house you are occupying. I must therefore again request you to vacate it as early as possible. Should you not feel inclined to relinquish your occupancy, I will feel obliged by your acquainting me at once, as in that case the Officer Commanding my Regiment will represent the matter to the Brigadier-General Commanding this morning. It would be in the highest degree inconvenient to me to remain under canvas after the move of my men into barracks, which takes place this morning.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Sd.) J. T. Rudd, Captain, 59th Regiment."

Reply No. 6 (admitted by Captain Rudd to be lost) was also acknowledged and admitted:—

"Sir,—With reference to your note of this day's date, I regret to be obliged to inform you that under the circumstances I am not inclined to relinquish my house at present.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Sd.) F. A. Newman."

To Mr. Spankie—I received a message from my wife on the afternoon of the 12th of February to come home from office. I saw some soldiers in the place and spoke to them. They said they were commanded by Captain Rudd; they were engaged in taking up the matting. I went inside and found a number of soldiers engaged in the removal of the matting from the dining-room. The furniture had been removed from that room into the drawing-room. I spoke to Captain Rudd. That is the gentleman in Court. I asked him on what authority he was acting. He produced a letter from the Brigadier-General or Brigade-Major. I read the letter; it was the original of the Brigade Order. The document (No. 7) was then read as follows:—

"No. 386 of 1872, Brigade Office, Nusseerabad, 12th February 1872.

"Bungalow No. 8 having been set apart as one of the houses for the accommodation of the 59th Regiment, and as the present tenant has declined to vacate for one of the said officers, and this in opposition to the wishes of the landlord, who in the first instance had warned him that he should have to vacate if the bungalow was required for one of the officers, and also in opposition to the rules and regulations in force in cantonment, and notwithstanding his written promise to abide by the usual conditions obtaining in cantonments, and this unconditionally—the Brigadier-General commanding sanctions and authorizes the Officer Commanding 59th Regiment to remove the said tenant from the bungalow and hand it over for the occupation of Captain Rudd. The removal to be carried out by an "*unarmed*" party, and the Officer Commanding the Regiment is enjoined to act with judgment and discretion.—By order, Miles, Lieut.-Colonel, Brigade Major."

I occupied a chair on the matting to prevent its being moved, but the sweeper swept the room although I protested against it.

To the Judge—I believe Captain Rudd ordered the sweepers in: if he didn't give the order in my presence, it emanated from him. Captain Rudd ordered the sweeper in. I protested against it. I don't remember what I said to the sweeper, but I didn't like the sweeping. The soldiers brought in the property: they were unarmed. I stood at the door to prevent the furniture from coming in. I placed my hand on it (Captain Rudd's furniture), and I was pushed away at another door. The furniture was carried

[redacted]

Rudd that according to the usages of civilized society, such should not continue. He replied that he was the best judge as to that. Next morning, when I came out from my bedroom, I saw the soldiers removing the furniture from the other room. I objected to the removal, and caught hold of the furniture while they were removing it, and was dragged out with the table: not out of the house but into the next room. I sat upon the table, and they dropped that, and then went to the couch. I caused them to put it down and then sat on the couch, which they carried away with me. My leg got jammed in the centre of the sofa; there is a hinge there. I should have jumped off if I could have done so. They landed me on the main road. On leaving the couch I tried to re-enter the house, with a limp from the pinch, but saw armed sentries there. They had side-arms. I won't be sure whether Captain Rudd ordered the sentinels to guard the house all round. I saw Captain Rudd between 7 and 8 A.M. about the time I was carried out. I saw all my furniture turned out. I saw Mr. Augier carried out in the chair, and my family leave by the opposite gate. My family consisted of my wife, children, and mother. One of my children was 2½ years old, and another was 2½ months. I took refuge in a bungalow close by, that was in disrepair; it was either No 15 or 16; it was being repaired. There were four bungalows vacant then—three in the immediate neighbourhood within the European lines, and one at a little distance. One was No. 7, another a bungalow being repaired just referred to. No. 7 had been just vacated. Two bungalows, Nos. 15 and 16, were adjoining each other; one of them had been occupied by Paymaster Senior; he was a married man. The bungalow near the Assembly Rooms [illegible] repair. Letter No. 8, dated 8th February 1872, with extract, D-2, from Colonel Bushe, I received on the date it bears:—

"Nusseerabad, 8th February 1872.

"Sir,—I have had copied for your information and forward to you an extract from a letter I have just received from the Brigade-Major. I need not say I shall regret extremely that any means other than this should be necessary to cause you to give up the house you now occupy. May I therefore request that you will inform me at what time to-morrow the house will be ready for the use of Captain Rudd, who is to occupy it?—I remain your obedient servant, (Sd.) C. K. Bushe, Colonel, 59th Regiment.

"Extract from a semi-official letter to Colonel Bushe, Commanding 59th Regiment, from the Brigade Major—Nusseerabad, 8th February 1872.

"Captain Rudd has just been and told me that the civilian in your lines has not vacated the house, so I write to say that you have the Brigadier-General's authority to remove him. This the Officer Commanding the station concurs in. I would give him till to-morrow morning, that is, send and warn him to-day, and if he doesn't vacate, have him removed. He has had ample time now!—A true extract, (Sd.) W. J. Small, Lt. and Adjutant, 59th Regiment."

To the Court—I can't swear to the handwriting of Colonel Bushe, but I believe the letter is his.

To Mr. Spankie—I answered that letter as per Exhibit (No. 9), original produced by Mr. Warner:—

"To Colonel Bushe, Commanding 59th Regiment L. I.,—dated Nusseerabad, 8th February 1872.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note bearing current date, with an extract from a letter addressed to you by the Brigade-Major, conveying the Brigadier-General's authority to remove me from the bungalow I occupy, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding the station. In reply, permit me to point out the impropriety of the course which it is contemplated to adopt in the matter. I have already stated the grounds on which I consider myself entitled to occupy this bungalow, and as the Brigadier-General Commanding has been made acquainted with them, there is hardly any occasion for a recapitulation here. The case has gone up for the orders of the local administration, and pending the receipt of those orders, I am obliged to confess that the proposed measures will not influence my former decision.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Sd) Fred. A. Newman."

Colonel Bushe came to the house on the 12th February about 5 P.M. He did not come into the house, but the compound. This was, I think, before the inspector came. Colonel Bushe conversed with Mr. Phillips, who was there. Colonel Lacy was there too, and spoke to Colonel Bushe. General Sealey was in command at Nusseerabad. I had no conversation with Colonel Bushe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Warner—I have been about six or seven years in the Accounts Branch of the P. W. Department. Mr. Phillips is the head of my local department. As a distinct office, mine was before at Ajmere. In April 1871 my office was transferred to Nusseerabad. I was told that Mr. Phillips had some difficulty in getting a house. I know nothing certain about this myself. Previous to my own difficulty, I had heard there had been disputes about the occupation of bungalows in cantonments. I had heard this previous to going to the landlord of No. 8. I knew that it was customary to apply for permission to the Brigadier to occupy houses. I believe it was generally done. I applied for a bungalow in cantonments previous to this one (Mr. Jardine objected). I have lost the reply. I don't remember the number of the bungalow. I think the subject of the reply was that certain conditions had to be complied with. I don't remember the conditions, but I think some details were given. I did not occupy the bungalow that I first applied for, because it was immediately after occupied by an officer. I may, or may not, have spoken to Mr. Phillips about this time as to the house question in cantonments. I believed myself entitled by the Public Works' Code to a house in cantonments. I don't mean a prior right, but a sort of right. (The Judge said the Public Works' Code was only an executive authority.) I call this a merely qualified title. Para. 86 is the one I refer to. After I received Captain Rudd's letter No 1, I consulted Mr. Phillips: I think it was before my reply, but I am not certain. My impression is that Mr. Phillips did not wish to have anything to do with the matter. He did not send me any answer in writing. (The witness here showed considerable reluctance to answer questions as to the advice he received from Mr. Phillips, and the Judge explained to the witness the object of the cross-examination; and that the witness was here to speak the whole truth, and that he should be very exact in all he said, as this was a criminal prosecution.) As a friend Mr. Phillips might have advised me. In some such way he advised me to retain the house, in the belief that extreme measures would not be resorted to. This was not official. I don't remember where this was, but I think it was in the office. I knew that there were other bungalows available, because I saw one under repair, and there were others which had just been occupied by other officers. The sweepers were ordered in by Captain Rudd. I can't tell in what language he gave the order; I think he first passed the order in English, and then stepped out with the object of bringing them in. I am not at liberty to state whether any compromise was offered. (The Judge here asked who had pledged the witness to secrecy. The witness said Captain Murray, a witness for the prosecution. Captain Murray being called, released the witness from the pledge.) Captain Murray told me the terms that were offered. A qualified apology was offered. I couldn't ascertain very clearly what they offered, but they said they would pay any expenses I might have been put to. This was as a compromise of the criminal proceedings and a civil suit. *Of course I rejected the terms.* I wrote to Colonel Woods as to the occupation of bungalow No. 8. He was the commander of the previous regiment.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine—When I said that I believed it was necessary to apply to the Brigadier for permission to reside in cantonments, I spoke merely from hearsay, not my own experience.

To the Court—About the time this case occurred, I think we received a letter from the Brigade Office as to the setting apart of certain houses for the P. W. D. I think it was early in February. I think we required about seven or eight bungalows. The majority of us lived in officers' bungalows. Mr. Augier lived with me till I could get another place for myself. All these bungalows, set apart by this allotment, were occupied by officers in our department. I think the assignment of bungalows for regiments was made long before those set apart for the P. W. Department. After the 18th February more bungalows were allotted for the P. W. Department. This, I understand,

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was under orders from superior authority. I believe there was some arrangement as to officers of European regiments having priority over any others of the three classes mentioned in Government Orders. I believe there was some such letter received.

Charlotte Newman called, but on production of a telegram, showing that a witness called Eduljee was wanted home in consequence of the outbreak of small-pox in his family, he was called instead.

Eduljee sworn and examined—I am son of Nusserwanjee. I am manager and agent of Beemraj, Sons and Co. Mr. Newman came to me first in November. I let the bungalow to him in December. There was no written agreement. He took the house by the month. I told Mr. Newman that if the Brigade Office wanted the bungalow for the 59th, he must vacate it. This was when he first took the bungalow. Mr. Newman replied "He would see." The Government Prosecutor being rather surprised by this answer, asked the Judge's permission to recal this witness's attention to the evidence he gave before the Deputy Commissioner, but the witness adhered to his statement. The Judge here remarked with a smile that this was really a witness for the defence, though called by the prosecution. I don't recollect whether I ever asked Mr. Newman to vacate the house. I was sent for by the Brigade Major on the 9th or 10th February, and I told him that I had made the arrangement with Mr. Newman that he should vacate the house if required. The Brigade Major told me to write to Mr. Newman (letter read)—No. 10, dated 9th February 1872:—

"To Mr. Newman, head accountant, Controller's Office, Nusseerabad—dated camp Nusseerabad, 7th Feb. 1872.

"Sir—Having just received an intimation from Brigade authority to request you to be good enough to vacate the house you are now occupying as soon as possible, according to our understanding on the subject.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants (Sd.) Bheemraj, Sons & Co., Landlord, E. L. I."

Before that date I had given Mr. Newman no notice to vacate.

Mr. Warner did not think it necessary to cross-examine this witness, and the Judge very considerately asked him before leaving Court whether he had received his expenses. He replied he had not; and when it was suggested to him to apply for them before returning to Nusserabad, he said he would "if he had time," which seemed rather to amuse the spectators, as they apparently could hardly conceive anything more droll than any man not finding time to receive money when it was offered.

Charlotte Newman, sworn—I am the wife of Frederick Augustus Newman. I live at Nusseerabad. I remember the 12th of February. My husband was not at home in the afternoon. Between 2 and 4 I saw Captain Rudd in the dining-room. He showed me a paper which he said was his authority for using force in removing us. He wanted to know which room he should take possession of. He said, "Which room would it be most convenient for him to empty?" I believe he only wanted to empty one room. I told Captain Rudd that Mr. Newman was not at home, and asked him to wait till Mr. Newman came. He replied, "It was of no consequence"—I mean, Mr. Newman's presence. He could not wait an instant. Captain Rudd left the room and called the soldiers. They came in and removed the *durrie* and the whole of the furniture from the dining-room into the drawing-room. I saw none of our own furniture left in the room—they brought in some boxes of Captain Rudd's. Nothing else happened till Mr. Newman came home. When he came home I think everything was out of the room, except the mat. I saw nothing further that evening. I was in my own room, and was not disturbed there. My room opens on to the sitting-room. The soldiers remained in the house all night. They smoked in the house by Captain Rudd's order. I heard him order them to smoke about 10 o'clock at night. I was in the sitting-room. The next morning early I heard all the things being removed from the sitting-room to the side-rooms. I was then in my own room. After everything had been removed from the other rooms, I was disturbed in my own room. Captain Rudd opened the *purdah* of my room from the side, slightly. This was about 8 o'clock. Captain Rudd told me that he would give me half an hour to leave my room, and that he could send the soldiers in at once if he chose. I was dressed. I don't remember making any reply. I left the house shortly afterwards with my children. No soldiers had come into my room when I left. Less than half an hour had elapsed. I stood in the verandah for some time, and saw things being carried on to the road. I then left the house, and went into the next bungalow. I did not myself see Mr. Newman or Mr. Augier carried out.

This trial seemed to excite so much interest that chairs were placed on a level with the Bench for the more distinguished spectators, and no less than three ladies graced the scene.

Note.—In the brief report which appeared in the *Pioneer* yesterday, it was stated that Mr. Justice Turner said the High Court of Calcutta in Robinson v. Carey abstained from declaring the power of the military in cantonments. This was not, it appears, quite correct; the learned Judge said that a mere license to use land did not create an estate, and could generally be revoked by the licensor, and he pointed out that the High Court of Calcutta had guarded themselves from expressing a definite opinion as to the nature of the interest taken by the licensee. He, at the same time, observed that the ruling of the Calcutta Court as to the validity of the interest taken by the licensor was supported by a recent case, Blood vs. Keller, decided by the Irish Equity Court, in which it had been held that where monies had been expended by the licensee on the faith of the license, the license could not be arbitrarily revoked by the licensor.

(*Pioneer*, April 4.

The "Nusseerabad Cantonment Case" opened yesterday with the evidence of Colonel Sealey, who was the General commanding the station of Nusseerabad at the time of the ejectment of Mr. Newman. The Colonel explained that he considered the Brigade orders issued to Colonel Bushe, an order on which it was his duty to act, and that no other bungalow than No. 8 could have been taken by Captain Rudd without a cancelment of the Brigade order. The Government Advocate pressed this witness as well as Colonel Miles, on the general validity of the regulations as authorizing the use of force; but Colonel Sealey stated that it was only used in the last resort, after an application had been made in vain to the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Nusseerabad, for the removal of Mr. Newman. Lieutenant Small, Adjutant of the 59th, was called to prove that the soil at Nusseerabad was of a peculiarly sandy nature, and that the Captain's duties rendered it advisable to occupy No. [illegible] of No. 16, but the Judge thought there was no occasion for this witness' evidence, as enough had been shown to prove that there was a reason for the preference. Although there were other witnesses summoned for the defence, counsel, in consultation, thought it needless to call them; and the case closed so far as the evidence was concerned. On Mr. Justice Turner's expression of an opinion that there was not sufficient evidence in support of the charges to go to a jury, it was agreed by the Government Advocate that the sections quoted should be received, and that under section 448 the charge of simple house trespass without preparation for assault should go to the jury. Counsel for the defence then addressed the jury. Mr. Warner contended that after Mr Newman received that notice to vacate, he was in reality the trespasser upon property belonging exclusively to the chief authorities, and that under section 76 of the Penal Code the force used was in fact justified. We cannot here enter in detail into the arguments of counsel, but it may be said that Mr. Warner argued more particularly on the law of the case, and Mr. Howard addressed the jury to show the impolicy of such a prosecution on general grounds of State expediency. He asked the jury to consider the facts fairly—not as civilians; but as *peers* of the accused—placing themselves as well as they could in the position of military men. The Government Advocate in replying, objected to the peroration of Mr. Howard, in which the jury were asked to consider the effect of an adverse verdict upon the Empire generally and military discipline in particular, and entered at length into the three points mentioned in his opening address—*first*, as to whether the military had a right to absolute possession in cantonments; *second*, if so, whether the conditions were known to Mr. Newman; and *third*, if they were justified in that particular mode of asserting their rights. When our reporter left Court there was an adjournment for luncheon; after which the learned Judge was to charge the jury on the law of the case.

"INDIAN-ENGLISH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—A little book on English has just been published by Mr. Bellairs, Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone, College Bombay. It is entitled *Indian-English Corrected*. It consists of examples of Baboo-English on one page, with the corrections opposite. The idea is not a bad one, and it might be a success in competent hands; but in this case the execution is a failure. Mr. Bellairs' English is very bad throughout, and in many instances we much prefer the Baboo-English to the Bellairs-English. The following examples, taken at random, will suffice:—

Baboo.—"If you don't like, then stick to your own customs."

Bellairs.—"If it does not meet your fancy to change, stick to your own customs."

Baboo.—"We laugh at their preserving both the good and bad customs of antiquity."

Bellairs.—"We laugh at them for preserving the bad as well as the good customs of antiquity."

Baboo.—"What he does first thing in morning."

Bellairs.—"What he does first thing in the morning."

Baboo.—"His friends are to go, as the case be, to a sea or river shore."

Bellairs—"His friends must go to the sea shore or the bank of a river according as they may be able to do."

All the way through Mr. Bellairs delights in awkward and pedantic constructions, and occasionally his expressions are worse than dubious. I should blush to quote what I refer to, so I will hand him over to the tender mercies of Dr. Murdoch.

W.

THE NEW ADVOCATE GENERAL OF MADRAS AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

(*Madras Times.*)

The appointment of Mr. Cunningham to the Advocate Generalship of Madras is a fine illustration of how affairs are in future to be managed in the uncovenanted service. The Secretary of State cannot entrust to the local Governments the duty of selecting men in India suited to fill vacant posts, lest they should give way to a spirit of nepotism, or otherwise appoint unsuitable persons. Yet the very first appointment we hear of, after the publication of the memorable despatch, is the nomination of a gentleman who has never had any practice at the Bar to be head of the Bar and legal adviser to Government at Madras! We do not know anything of Mr. Cunningham. He may be a very able, as well as an eminently respectable man; but it is quite certain that he lacks the essential qualifications of an Advocate General—namely, an intimate acquaintance with the laws of the Presidency and the procedure of the Courts. On these grounds, we have a right to cry out against Mr. Cunningham's appointment as a job of the most pronounced type. This appointment shows conclusively enough what the object of the Duke of Argyll's recent despatch is. That object is to transfer the patronage of India entirely to the India Office, in order that it may be given away as the reward of party services in England. The more we consider this order of the Secretary of State, the more preposterous does it seem. It is no mere matter for idle grumbling. It is a matter for stern protest, upheld by vigorous action. It is the resident European population of India who are primarily interested in this matter, and if they do not act vigorously in it, we shall say that they have been but poor guardians of their children's birthright. It is difficult to cause much excitement in England on Indian subjects but with such a case, we think a storm might be raised, that would compel the Duke of Argyll to cancel his insane order, or drive that priggish theorist from an office which will have shown himself incompetent to fill.

THE ALLEGED LIBELS ON LADY TWISS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, March 9.)

Yesterday morning, the defendant, Alexander Chaffers, solicitor, of York-road, Lambeth, was again charged before Mr. Benson, the stipendiary magistrate of Southwark, with having published, and threatened to publish, a false and malicious libel concerning Sir Travers Twiss, her Majesty's Advocate and Vicar-General of Canterbury, and Lady Twiss, with intent to extort money. The examination on this occasion, owing to the courtesy of the Surrey bench of magistrates, took place in the Sessions House, Newington-butts, instead of the Southwark Police court, and there it will be continued until the close.

Mr Poland again prosecuted. The defendant conducted his case in person, as before, and took copious notes as the examination proceeded.

The Defendant asked if the re-examination of Lady Twiss was completed.

Mr. Poland said there were a few questions which he wanted to ask her ladyship, but he did not propose to replace her in the box at present.

The Magistrate—But it would be better to complete her re-examination, and then her ladyship could remain in court or leave it at her pleasure.

The Defendant said it would be unfair if the re-examination was not concluded before other witnesses were called.

Lady Twiss was accordingly recalled and further examined by Mr. Poland—There are only two or three questions, Lady Twiss, with which I shall have to trouble you. You were asked the other day whether you were arrested whilst you were living in London in 1860. Were you ever arrested by a sheriff's officer?—No, never.

Was an action ever brought against you by a person named Rebecca Clements?—I never heard of such a person.

So that the question which the defendant has put to you is a fiction?—It is entirely false.

You were also asked whether you went to the defendant's office in Bedford-row, and were engaged with him for hours in making an affidavit to get the money back out of court. Is that untrue?—Wholly untrue.

You said you heard of something of the kind having occurred to Madame Gelas. Do you remember when that was?—I heard so very little about it that I don't remember. I have a slight idea, however, that such a thing did happen, but I cannot remember any of the details. I never heard that Madame Gelas was taken to prison at any time.

When you were in London in 1859, and when you visited Dr. Twiss's mother, where were Mr. and Mrs. Marsden staying?—At the same house. I saw them there every day.

Have you the two letters which were addressed to you when you were at Lustwitch?—They are in the possession of Sir Travers.

When you were in Brussels in 1859, do you remember having your portrait painted by M. Guillaume?—Yes.

And was it painted for Jastreuski and his wife?—Yes for Madame Jastreuski.

What sort of a portrait was it?—It was a portrait of me in a black satin dress trimmed with lace, and it is now hanging in his house.

When was it finished?—In the summer of 1859.

Did you stay at the house of Professor Perchell when at Dresden?—Yes, for five weeks.

When was that?—At the end of April and during the month of May, 1862.

What was he?—A professor of literature.

Did you ever see the defendant at his house?—No, never.

Do you remember whether the doctor who attended Madame Gelas was Dr. Straube, of Moorgate-street?—Yes.

He never attended you, I believe?—Never. When I was ill an English doctor attended me.

Can you call to mind the name of the gentleman who attended you?—I cannot, but I know where he lives. I saw him the other day in the street.

Did you ever see Dr. Straube?—I think I saw him several times.

Where?—At the house of Madame Gelas, in South-street.

Did you ever spend two hours with the defendant and Dr. Straube at that place?—Never.

The Magistrate—Did you ever see the defendant in Dr. Straube's presence?—Never.

Mr. Poland—Did Dr. Straube continue to be the doctor of Madame Gelas after you left her?—I believe he did.

I have now the letters which I have referred to. Are they addressed to you as Mdlle. Marie Van Lynseele?—Yes, one is addressed to me at Dresden, and the other at Lustwitch.

Are they both from the same person?—Yes.

What is the name of the lady who wrote them?—Mdlle. Marie Von Furstelau, maid of honour to the Queen of Saxony. She is now Madame Landoff.

From those letters, are you able to fix the date when you were in Dresden?—Yes; the first letter bears date in writing the 31st April, 1862.

The Magistrate—That is a mistake. It is, as the Germans write it, "31st 5." meaning May.

Mr. Poland—Did you leave the day you received the letter?—Yes, for Lochwietz.

The other letter has no date?—No; it was sent by messenger from the palace of the queen.

Did you receive it about the same time.—Yes a few days afterwards.

When you were at Lochwietz, did you stay at the house of Dr. Zumpes, a notary and barrister?—Yes.

He was the notary to the king?—Yes.

And his wife and children lived with him?—Yes.

Did you go into mourning for your father?—Yes.

When was that?—In 1864. All my friends knew of it.

That was in consequence of information you received from Java that your father had died?—Yes.

Where did you go to church when at Dresden?—I attended the Roman Catholic cathedral with the maids of honour to the queen.

Do you attend any Roman Catholic places in London?—No; I go with my husband to a Protestant church. It is his wish that I should go with him.

The defendant said he had no questions to ask Lady Twiss, who then withdrew.

Louisa, wife of Richard Harrison, greengrocer, of High-street, Hounslow, was then examined.

How long have you lived with your husband?—Two years next August.

Did you previously live at Hounslow?—Yes.

When were you married?—On the 14th of August, 1870. I have my marriage certificate (produced.) The marriage was solemnised at Twickenham.

[The certificate bore the names of Louisa Constant, widow, and Richard Harrison, bachelor.]

The Defendant—I suppose that certificate will be put in?

The Magistrate—Just so.

Mr. Poland—How long have you lived at Hounslow?—Since 1864 I left the Blackfriars-road to go there.

Had you been previously married to Edward Constant?—Yes.

[The certificate gave the names of Edward Constant, 26, bachelor, carpenter, son of Peter Constant, carpenter, 17, Queen-street; and Louisa Thomas, 25, spinster, daughter of David Thomas, farmer.]

In 1858, were you living in Brussels?—Yes.

What was the name of your mistress?—Mrs. Talbot. She was an English lady, the wife of a gentleman who was in India.

When you left her service, were you engaged as maid to Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Yes.

About what time in 1858 did you go into her service?—It was before Christmas of that year.

Was she then living in the Boulevard de Waterloo?—Yes.

With Jastreuski and his wife?—Yes.

The gentleman who has been examined here?—Yes.

Did you continue in the service of Mademoiselle until February, 1862?—Yes; and I returned to England on the 1st of March.

Did you know Mr. and Mrs. Anderson?—Yes.

And did you come with Mademoiselle on a visit to that lady?—Yes.

Where did she live at that time?—In Hamilton terrace.

What is the date of that visit?—September, 1859.

In the previous months did you and Mademoiselle live in Brussels?—Yes all the time, at the house of Jastreuski and his wife.

Do you remember going with Mademoiselle to Holland? Yes. I think it was early in January of that year.

How long were you there?—A few weeks.

And, with that exception, did you live in Brussels until September, when you left for England?—Yes.

How long did you remain at Mrs. Anderson's?—About ten days.

Did you stay at Mrs. Twiss's, the mother of Dr. Twiss, at all during the visit?—Yes for about ten days.

And then did you return with Mdlle. Van Lynseele to Brussels?—Yes.

Did you know Madame Gelas?—Yes.

You knew her in Brussels?—Yes.

She was the governess of Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Yes.

Did you see her when in England?—Yes.

Where?—She came to Mrs. Anderson's, and Mdlle. Van Lynseele saw her there.

When did you again come from Brussels to England?—In November of the same year.

And did Mdlle. Van Lynseele go to South-street, Brompton?—Yes.

Who came with you?—Madame Jastreuski.

Who lived in South-street?—Madame Gelas.

Did Madame Jastreuski, after a short stay, return to Brussels, and you and Mademoiselle remain with Madame Gelas?—Yes.

About what time, in 1860, did you and Mademoiselle go back to Brussels?—About Easter.

Do you know a Madame Denis?—Yes.

Before you left Madame Gelas had she come to live with her?—Yes; after Madame Jastreuski left.

What age was Madame Denis?—She was an elderly person.

Did you know her in Brussels?—Yes; she used to come as a charwoman to Jastreuski's.

And she was one of the servants in South-street?—Yes.

Did you know her husband?—Yes; he used to visit her occasionally.

About what time did you return to England after your visit to Brussels at Easter, 1860?—I think it was in June.

Who came over with Mademoiselle and you on the occasion?—Jastreuski and his wife.

And did they stay at 11, South street?—Yes.

How long did they stay in London?—About six weeks.

After they left in the same year, did you and Mademoiselle go away?—Yes; to Ostend.

And did you see Jastreuski and his wife there?—Yes.

At what time of the year were you there?—About August or September.

When did you return to London? It was in the winter; November, I believe.

Did you go from Ostend to Brussels?—Yes.

And from Brussels to London?—Yes.

How long did you remain in London?—Till the following Easter.

Then did you go over to Brussels again?—Yes.

And when you returned on that occasion who came with you?—Jastreuski and his wife and the father of Mdlle Van Lynseele.

At what time of the year did you return?—In the summer.

What was the father generally called?—Colonel Van Lynseele.

Did you afterwards, in the year, go to Brussels, and thence to Blackenburgh?—Yes; about September.

Who stayed with you?—Jastreuski and his wife.

Was the father with you?—No; I think not.

Where did you last see him?—In South-street, when he left for Brussels.

Did Jastreuski and his wife, and the father, leave England before you and Mademoiselle?—Yes; they went first, and Mademoiselle and I followed them.

And did you return to London during the same year?—Yes; shortly before Christmas.

Who saw you off on that occasion?—We came alone.

And then you went to 15, Neville-terrace?—Yes.

Madame Gelas had removed whilst you were away?—Yes.

In the winter of 1861 did you remain in London with Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Yes.

And I think you have said you visited Brussels at the end of February, 1862?—Yes.

And in the beginning of March you returned to London, having finally left the service of Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Yes.

The Magistrate—Where did you take leave of Mademoiselle?—In the Boulevard de Waterloo.

Was Madame Gelas ill during the winter of 1861?—Yes; she was never very well.

From what did she suffer?—She had something the matter with her chest.

How long did you stay with Madame Gelas?—Until she let the house to a Mr. Johnson.

And you went into his service?—Yes.

Where did Madame Gelas go?—To France, I believe. The doctor advised her to go to a warmer climate.

What was the name of the doctor?—Dr. Straube, I think.

When did you first make the acquaintance of your first husband, Edward Constant?—At the end of 1859 or 1860.

Where?—He was living in service in Thurloe-square.

Was Constant an Englishman?—No; a Frenchman.

Did Constant afterwards come into the service of Madame Gelas?—Yes. She required a man servant as a protector to the house, and I suggested that Constant should come, because he spoke the same language that she did.

Did he continue to live there until the house was given up?—Yes.

Did he go into the service of Mr. Johnson?—No; he went as waiter at the Nag's Head, Whitechapel-road.

How long did you remain in Mr. Johnson's service?—Until I was married to him in November, 1867, at St. Luke's, Chelsea.

Constant, I suppose, always dined in the kitchen with the other servants, at Madame Gelas's?—Yes.

Is there the slightest truth in the assertion that he was the brother of Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Oh, dear no; that is quite false.

Did you ever hear of it before?—No, not until I saw it in the newspapers.

The Magistrate—Not until this trial?—No.

Mr. Poland—Did you know Constant's father?—No.

Was Constant a carpenter by trade?—No; but he was a very useful young man to do anything.

After you were married where did you live?—My husband took a beerhouse called the Royal Oak, in the Blackfriars-road.

What became of Madame Denis?—I don't know; she went away when Mr. Johnson took possession. She took lodgings for a short time, I believe, and then I lost sight of her altogether.

Is there the slightest pretence for saying that she was the mother of Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Oh, dear no; she had nursed her, I believe.

The Magistrate—What age was Madame Denis?—About fifty, I should say. Her hair was grey.

Mr. Poland—Did she do the menial work?—No; she was a sort of housekeeper.

Do you know a person named Faure?—Yes.

Was he a jeweller?—Yes; a working jeweller in Lamb's Conduit-street.

Did you see Faure in South-street?—Yes; once or twice.

Whom did he go to see there?—Madame Denis.

Was she a Frenchwoman?—I think she was Belgium born, but she spoke French.

Did Faure have meals in the kitchen?—Yes; I have dined with him there.

I need hardly ask you the question, but did Mdlle. Van Lynseele ever dine in the kitchen?—Oh, dear no.

Do you remember Mademoiselle buying some jewelry of Faure?—Yes; and he did some little repairs for her.

By what name was Mademoiselle generally called?—Marie.

Did Mademoiselle have lessons in singing?—Yes.

From Madame Garcia, M. Hermann, and others?—Yes.

Do you speak French?—No; but a little "Holland."

When you were in South-street, or Neville-terrace, did you ever see Dr. Travers Twiss?—No.

Who used to answer the door?—Sometimes Constant, and at other times myself.

The Magistrate—Do you mean that you never saw Dr. Twiss at all before Mademoiselle was married?—No.

At all events, not to know who he was?—No.

You are quite certain he never slept at either of the two houses?—Yes; I am quite positive of that.

Just look at the defendant. Did he come to you several times when you were living with your husband at the Royal Oak?—Yes.

When was that?—In 1862.

When he first came there, did you remember him at all?—Yes.

When had you seen him before?—When I was in the service of Mdlle. Van Lynseele.

Did you know his name?—He announced his name as Mr. Chaffers.

Did you know he was a lawyer?—No.

About how many times had you seen him before he called at your beerhouse in the Blackfriars-road?—I think he called two or three times.

Do you remember your mistress making a will?—No.

Altogether, his visits were not more than three or four times?—No.

Did he ever come and stay at your beershop?—Yes.

When?—In 1864.

What reason did he give for staying there?—He said that his offices were being cleansed, and he asked me to accommodate him with a bed.

Did he have some conversation with you about Sir Travers Twiss?—Yes.

About what time?—In August, 1864.

When he was staying with you?—Yes.

How long did he occupy the bedroom?—For a few weeks only.

Just state what he said to you about Sir Travers Twiss?—He came into my room, sat down, and said, "You can make £50 if you like. I am going to ask Sir Travers—I mean Dr. Twiss—for £500."

How was he going to make the £500?—He said that he would publish how Mademoiselle lived previous to her marriage.

Yes?—And he was sure Dr. Twiss would rather pay any sum of money than that it should come before a judge or society, as it would look very bad against her; that she took a house in the name of Madame Gelas, which was not her own name, and that would be the first thing that would be brought before the public.

Was anything said about her parents?—Yes; he said, "I believe her foster mother and father are her real parents." I said, "I know they are not."

Was anything said about the intimacy of Dr. Twiss and Lady Twiss before their marriage?—Yes; he wanted to make me believe that I should have to swear that Dr. Twiss slept with her before her marriage.

What did you say?—I told him I should never say anything of the kind, as I did not see Dr. Twiss until after the marriage.

Was anything said about Dr. Twiss being Vicar-General?—Yes; and that, as he held so high a position, it would be bad against him.

What did you say to him?—I told him I knew quite well that Mademoiselle's conduct was quite different to that, as I had lived with her so long.

Did you say anything more to him?—I told him I never saw anything improper in her conduct.

Had he any paper before him at this time?—Yes; he appeared to be writing down what I should have to swear.

When you told him you could not swear to anything of the kind did he take the paper away?—Yes, he put it amongst some more papers

How did he know where you lived?—It was through my husband. I believe he went to the Nag's Head to see him.

Did he appear to know you as the person who had been the servant in South-street?—Yes.

Where were his offices in 1864?—In Bedford-row.

Did he speak to you about the same matter more than once?—No.

Did he dine at your beershop?—Yes.

Did he stay more than once?—No.

When did Constant die?—In 1865.

Where were you living then?—At Hounslow. We went there direct from the Blackfriars-road.

Where did he die?—He left me and went to Canada.

And you afterwards heard of his death?—Yes.

When did you hear of Lady Twiss's marriage?—When I was living with Mr. Johnson in Neville-terrace in 1862.

Did you ever go to her house in Park-lane?—Yes, to do a little work.

Until last year, had you for some time ceased to go there?—Yes, I had not been for several years.

Did you ever hear of a Madame Van de Schware being a friend of your mistress's?—No.

Did you ever know Augusta Debro?—No.

Did you ever go with Mdlle. Van Lynseele to a place called Bellagham?—No; I never heard of such a place.

Did you ever know a Mr. John Cox?—No.

Did you ever hear of Mdlle. Classon?—No.

Or a Mdlle. Weiss?—No.

Or a M. Blocq?—No.

Or a M. Salvadore?—No.

Are you sure you never saw the defendant abroad with Mdlle. Van Lynseele on any occasion?—Yes.

Whilst you were in her service was Mademoiselle ever arrested for debt?—No.

Are you sure that when Mademoiselle came over in 1859 that was her first visit to England?—Yes.

Jastreuski and his wife were persons who moved in good society in Brussels?—Yes.

Did you ever hear of persons named Octavi Zahlia or Mellenie as relations of Mademoiselle?—No.

Cross-examined by the Defendant—When did Constant go to Canada?—Just before Christmas, 1864.

When was the last time you saw him?—In October of that year.

When was the last you heard from him?—In January, 1865. I frequently had letters from him.

Where was he then?—In Toronto.

How do you know he is dead?—My cousin wrote to me to that effect. I had previously heard from him that he was very ill.

When you first entered the service of Lady Twiss where was she living?—In the Boulevard de Waterloo.

And then you were living in the service of Mrs. Talbot—Yes.

How long had you lived in that lady's service?—About a twelvemonth.

Where did she live?—Near the Port Louis.

Was she a constant resident in Brussels?—I don't know. She lived there all the time I was in her service.

You know Brussels well?—Yes.

Had you been there before you entered the service of Mrs. Talbot?—No.

How often have you been there?—I frequently went with Mdlle. Van Lynseele.

They speak "Holland" in Brussels?—Yes.

Did you know the Christian name of Madame Denis?—No.

Was Mdlle. Van Lynseele or Madame Gelas the landlady of the house in South-street?—Madame Gelas.

Was Madame Gelas also the landlady of 15, Neville-terrace?—Yes.

Who let the house to Mr. Johnson?—Madame Gelas.

What servants were there beside yourself?—There was Madame Denis and another servant.

You were lady's-maid?—Yes.

Was Madame Denis ever called "Margue?"—No.

Or M. Denis "Peter?"—I never heard him so called.

Was your husband Constant ever called Stamboul?—I never heard of it.

What kind of person was Madame Gelas?—Rather short, with small features.

Not at all like Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—No; she was darker.

It would be impossible to take the one for the other?—Quite impossible.

How old was Madame Gelas?—From thirty to thirty-six, I should think.

Was Madame Gelas ever arrested?—Not to my knowledge. I never heard of it.

Do you know whether Madame Gelas is alive or dead?—I do not.

You say you saw M. Faure only once or twice?—No.

He did not generally spend his Sundays in South-street?—No; but I have seen him there on a Sunday. I saw him once on a week day, and once on a Sunday. I can state positively that I never saw him there more than thrice.

Did you ever see a Mrs. Fricker there?—No.

Did you ever see a Marie Desbordes as needlewoman there?—No.

What date was it that you say the conversation took place in the Blackfriars-road?—In August, 1864.

What did you understand by my saying that it would be bad against her?—That she had taken a house in another person's name.

Did I state where the house was?—Yes; in South-street.

Was your husband present at the interview?—No.

How did Lady Twiss find you out in 1871?—I had previously asked by letter if I might call upon her ladyship, and when I went there she told me that you had been writing letters to her.

How long had elapsed before you saw her after you left her service?—Two or three years.

And then you called upon her in Park-lane?—Yes.

Did she give you anything?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland—Was it last year you wrote to Lady Twiss?—I had written to her several times previously, and she knew my address.

Did you send her any flowers?—Yes, frequently; and I told her that as I was coming to town I would bring her some.

The Magistrate—When you were in Miss Van Lynseele's service, did you ever leave her through illness, or anything of that sort?—Yes; when she was staying with Mrs. Anderson I obtained leave to go to Hounslow for three or four days.

Mr. Poland—Where was she when you rejoined her?—At Mrs. Twiss's house.

Were you absent for any length of time?—Never, until I left altogether.

If she had spent any period of time abroad with any one else you must have known of it?—Yes.

And if she had frequented places like Cremorne of an evening you must have known of it?—Yes.

Can you solemnly swear that such was not the case?—Oh, yes, sir.

Mrs. Rose Renter, a German lady, was the next witness.

Was your maiden name Hohman?—Yes.

Where did you live?—16, Wilkinson-street, Albertsquare, Clapham.

You have been married about nineteen years?—Yes, next April.

You saw this case, I believe, reported in the papers?—Yes, on Tuesday; and my curiosity led me to read it.

Did you see mentioned the name of Dr. Straube?—Yes.

And in consequence of seeing that name, did you communicate with Sir Travers's solicitor, or Sir Travers himself?—With Sir Travers himself.

And was your statement taken down?—Yes.

Did you know Dr. Straube?—Yes, ever since I have been married; and my husband knew him before that.

Was his place of business before his death 26, Moorgate-street, City?—Yes.

Used he to attend you as your medical man?—Yes.

Was he alive in 1860?—Yes.

Is this letter in German a letter from him to you?—Yes.

Is it dated "24th December, 1860?"—Yes.

Shortly before that had you a servant who was going to leave you?—Yes; Dr. Straube offered to get her a situation. She was a German girl.

Did he mention to you the name of Madame Gelas as a person who would be likely to take her?—Yes.

In consequence of this, did you see Madame Gelas?—Yes

Did she call upon you at the place where you were then living?—Yes; at No. 5, De Beauvoir-grove, Kingsland.

About the character of the servant?—Yes.

What was about the age of Madame Gelas?—32, 34, or 35, I should say.

Did the servant go into her service?—No; I was prematurely confined at Christmas, 1860, and the girl remained with me. The child died in June, 1861.

There is no mistake about the date, then?—No.

Did you ever see Madame Gelas at Dr. Straube's?—Yes; twice I went to his surgery to have my baby vaccinated, and I met her accidentally there. She was there as a patient.

Dr Straube afterwards got the girl into the German hospital?—Yes.

You have seen Lady Twiss; is there any pretence for saying that she is Madame Gelas?—No; or I should not have been here to-day.

Mr. Poland—Did you afterwards hear of Madame Gelas's death?—Yes; I saw Dr. Straube in 1862, and then he told me of it.

The Magistrate—Let Lady Twiss be recalled.

Lady Twiss here entered the court, and confronted the witness.

Is this the lady you saw before in court?—Yes.

Is she at all like Madame Gelas?—Not the slightest. Oh, dear no!

When did you last hear of Dr. Straube?—In 1863. He went to Germany; and I heard that he died at Heligoland.

Was the patient referred to in the German letter Madame Gelas?—Yes.

You came here in consequence of the case in the newspapers?—Yes; and from seeing a lady so outraged. I was convinced she was the person spoken of. I felt it my duty to come here.

Cross-examined by the Defendant:—You are sure it was in 1862 that you heard of Madame Gelas's death?—Yes.

The Magistrate (to the Defendant):—Do you mean to say that you do not intend to ask the witness any questions about Madame Gelas, after what you have said about Lady Twiss and her identification?—No; I have no question at all. (Sensation.)

M. Edouard Andre Guillaume, examined through the interpreter: Are you an artist and a painter?—Yes.

Where do you live?—At Brussels, in the Rue Josephet Scharbeck.

Do you know Monsieur and Madame Jastreuski?—Perfectly.

And Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Perfectly well.

Did she live with Jastreuski in the Boulevard de Waterloo?—Yes.

Do you remember being ill in 1858?—Yes.

In the following year, did you paint a portrait of Mdlle. Van Lynseele?—Yes; and it is still in existence.

When was the portrait taken?—It was commenced in the month of April, 1859, and finished in November, because the young lady was absent in the interval.

Where did she attend to have her portrait taken?—At the house of M. Jastreuski.

Did you give her lessons in drawing?—Yes; two or three times a week.

In what months in 1859 are you able to say that Mdlle. Van Lynseele was living in Brussels with Jastreuski?—I gave her lessons during the months of March, April, and May, and in August and November.

Why were the lessons interrupted in June?—It was on account of the departure of the young lady to Holland.

And in September were they interrupted for the same reason?—I did not give her any lessons in that month.

Were you in the habit of going to the house in the Boulevard de Waterloo at other times?—In March or April, 1860, I resumed giving the lessons, and also in the autumn of that year.

In 1857 and 1858 did you give any lessons there?—No.

Did you visit at the house during those years?—Yes; I was on intimate terms with the family.

Did you know a Madame Gelas?—Yes; in the year before the one in which I gave the lessons.

Did you know who Madame Gelas was?—I think she was a governess, and gave lessons in the family.

At Jestreuski's?—Yes.

She is the person who has been described by the defendant as "the myth." Can the portrait be produced at the trial?—Yes; it is in the drawing-room at M. Jestreuski's.

The Magistrate—Is the picture dated?—Yes; November, 1859. That is why I remember the date so clearly.

How much were you paid for the portrait?—Well, I drew it as a souvenir, and as a matter of grateful feeling to the family.

The Defendant—I don't ask this witness any questions.

Mr Poland—I have another witness to call to controvert the horrible story told by the defendant that he met Lady Twiss in April, 1859, in Regent-street, and that he accompanied her to her home in Upper Berkeley-street; and I shall show that at that time she was in Brussels. You will remember that the defendant has said that "the other Madame Gelas was a myth."

M Paul Telesphore Des Mares, of 14, Rue Neuve, Brussels, professor of music, examined—Have you seven prize diplomas?—Yes.

Did you know the sister of Madame Jestreuski?—Yes, it was through her that I was introduced to Mdlle Van Lynseele. I commenced giving Mademoiselle lessons about the month of June, 1858, at M. Jestreuski's, in the Boulevard de Waterloo.

In 1859 did you give her lessons?—Yes; I commenced in March, and went on through April and May. I did not give her any more lessons until I had passed my examination in July. In September I resumed my tuition, and continued up to the end of November.

In 1860 did you give her any lessons?—Yes, during my vacation.

Were you in Brussels?—Yes, in September, 1861, I was engaged as a pianist there.

Whilst you were there did you see M. and Madame Jestreuski and Mdle. Van Lynseele?—Yes.

Did you give Mademoiselle some lessons there?—Yes, up to the end of September, when they returned.

Did you know a Madame Gelas in 1858?—Yes.

Who was she?—I took her to be a governess. I saw her about the house of Jestreuski, but did not make particular inquiries about her. She did not, I believe, live in the house.

Was she a Frenchwoman?—Yes; she was small, and had rather a Southern appearance.

Cross-examined by the Defendant—Are you stopping with Sir Travers Twiss?—No.

Do you know 38, Rue de Vaille?—Yes.

Does not a M. Des Mares live there?—Yes; there are a dozen of them about.

Are you related to the one living there?—There is a relationship, but family reasons prevent me from stating it openly.

The Defendant—I must press for an answer.

The Magistrate—Let the witness write it down, and then I can see whether he ought to answer or not.

The witness wrote it down.

The Magistrate (after reading the answer) said—There are certain things in his pedigree which he does not wish to state publicly. I can see no reason for opening family sores without some very good reason for it, and I think he ought not to be compelled to answer.

The Magistrate—Is there a person living there who is not the same as the witness?—Yes; but it is not I. I left for reasons I have shown the magistrate.

The Defendant said he had reasons for asking the relationship of the parties, owing to information which had come to his knowledge since the inquiry.

The Magistrate—A good many letters have reached me from different parties.

Mr. Poland—And I, too, have had a few.

The Defendant—Is Des Mares a butcher?—Yes; and a landowner.

Mr. Arthur Cook, principal clerk to Messrs. Barnes and Bernard, solicitors, handed in a notice from the defendant to produce the writ and certain papers and documents delivered in an action in the Court of Common Pleas between himself and Sir Travers and Lady Twiss. These papers were produced, and the defendant asked that they might be read in full. The writ stated that the plaintiff claimed £227 15s 6d for debt and interest, and £2 2s for costs for work and labour done and materials provided as solicitor for Lady Twiss before her marriage, and between Jan., 1858, and April, 1862. The declaration alleged that slanderous words had been used towards him by Lady Twiss, to the effect that he had left England and gone abroad, and that he had misappropriated and applied to his own use a large sum of money which she had entrusted to him, and he laid damages at £3,000. (Laughter.) The particulars of the claim of £227 15s 6d were also, at the request of defendant, read at length. Amongst the items were the following: For work in respect of the action of Rebecca Clements, £31; the defendant charged for taking the house for Lady Twiss, in South-street, in the name of Madame Gelas, £5 12s 6d; for steps taken on her behalf during an improper arrest, £10 13s; for making her will, for disposing of her furniture, and four promissory notes of £500 each, given to her by Sir Travers Twiss, £12 8s; for purchasing a beerhouse, in the Blackfriars-road, for Lady Twiss's brother Constant, £42 4s 2d; and interest £60. To the action Dr. Twiss pleaded twelve pleas, which were delivered on the 7th June last year; and since then the defendant has not taken a single step for the purpose of trying the action.

The Defendant was asked if he intended to call witnesses, and he replied in the affirmative. He intended to call he said, five witnesses if the magistrate would grant summonses for their attendance.

The Magistrate decided to grant summonses for the appearance of the witnesses next Tuesday.

The Defendant said he had received a letter from Mr. Widdowson, a jeweller, which he handed in to the Court.

The Magistrate read the letter, and said that Mr. Widdowson could not benefit him at all, even if he did appear. Mr. Widdowson stated in his letter that he had not the slightest recollection of having sold a bracelet to the defendant and the lady he had named. He remembered the defendant coming with some lady, but he felt great hesitation in trusting him with the bracelet, and the reference not being satisfactory it was never sent home.

The Defendant—Is Sir Travers Twiss to be called?

Mr Poland—After the manner in which you have cross-examined Lady Twiss and others, I shall not call Sir Travers until the trial. I am perfectly content to rest my case on the evidence of the witnesses I have called.

The Magistrate—Shall you be ready with your defence on Tuesday?

The Defendant—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—Then we will adjourn until that day at eleven.

The examination was then adjourned.

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